



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

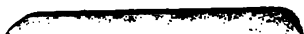


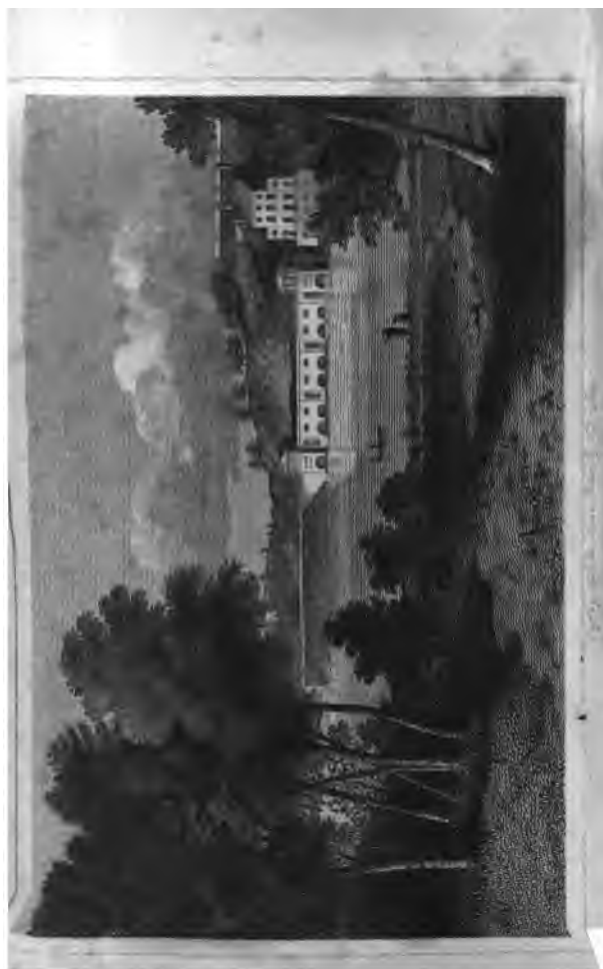
3 2044 011 291 937

US 16200.17



HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY





PHILADELPHIA

IN

1824;

OR,

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF

THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC
OBJECTS IN THIS METROPOLIS :

BEING

A COMPLETE GUIDE FOR STRANGERS,

AND

AN USEFUL COMPENDIUM

FOR

THE INHABITANTS.

To which is prefixed,

An Historical and Statistical Account of the City.

WITH A PLAN OF THE CITY, VIEW OF THE WATER-WORKS,
AND OTHER ENGRAVINGS.

PHILADELPHIA:

H. C. CAREY & I. LEA—CHESNUT STREET.

August, 1824.



171.3.16900.17
1842 July 31
May 8 1842
D. C.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the seventeenth day of (L. S.) August, in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1824, *H. C. Carey & I. Lea*, of the said District, have deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following, to wit:—

“Philadelphia in 1824; or, a Brief Account of the various Institutions and Public Objects in this Metropolis: being a Complete Guide for Strangers, and an Useful Compendium for the Inhabitants. To which is prefixed, an Historical and Statistical Account of the City. With a Plan of the City, View of the Water-Works, and other Engravings.”

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, “An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;” And also to the Act, entitled, “An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, ‘An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,’ and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

L. R. Bailey, Printer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following brief view of the institutions of Philadelphia is presented to the public, not as a picture of the city perfect in all respects, but as coming nearer to a correct delineation of it than any work that has yet appeared, and as affording to strangers and citizens a considerable mass of accurate information in a very portable form. Whatever may be the deficiencies of the volume—and it is believed that they are not many—the publishers have the satisfaction of knowing that they have spared no pains to procure the most authentic information from the best sources, and, it being their intention to continue the work annually, should it meet with sufficient patronage, the opportunity will be offered, in future editions, for additions and improvements. With that view, they will be glad to be informed of any errors or omissions that may be discovered.

The list of streets, lanes, alleys, and courts, is believed to be the most complete catalogue of the kind in existence, having been made with uncommon care, from an actual examination of every part of the city, districts, and suburbs, by a person employed especially for the purpose. The plan of the City annexed is entirely new, and was also constructed from a careful personal inspection of the region embraced in it.

August, 1824.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF PHILADELPHIA,	-	-	-	-	Page 1
<i>Primitive Settlement,</i>	-	-	-	-	12

PART II.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF PHILADELPHIA,	-	-	-	-	19
<i>City of Philadelphia,</i>	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Northern Liberties,</i>	-	-	-	-	20
<i>Spring Garden,</i>	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Kensington,</i>	-	-	-	-	21
<i>Southwark,</i>	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Moyamensing,</i>	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Representation,</i>	-	-	-	-	ib.

PART III.

TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, CLIMATE, HEALTH, POPULATION, &c.	-	-	-	-	22
<i>Observations on the Mortality of Philadelphia,</i>	-	-	-	-	25
<i>Comparative View of Mortality, &c.</i>	-	-	-	-	28
<i>Population,</i>	-	-	-	-	29

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS, RELATING TO THE COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, CAPITAL, &c. OF PHILADELPHIA,	-	-	-	-	31
<i>Commerce,</i>	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Manufactures,</i>	-	-	-	-	35
<i>Internal Improvements,</i>	-	-	-	-	40
<i>Capital of Philadelphia,</i>	-	-	-	-	41
(a 2)					

CONTENTS.

<i>Proportion of the Florida Award paid in Philadelphia,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
<i>Contributions to the State Government,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
<i>Post Office,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Newspapers,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Real estate, and Taxes,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
<i>Internal Trade,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Population,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Negro Population,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	46

PART V.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS,	-	-	-	-	-	47
<i>Roman Catholics,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Protestant Episcopalians,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	48
<i>Presbyterians,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	49
<i>Scots Presbyterians,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	51
<i>Covenanters,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Baptists,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Methodists,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	52
<i>Friends, or Quakers,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Free Quakers,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	53
<i>German Lutherans,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>German Reformed,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Reformed Dutch,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Universalists,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Swedenborgians,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	54
<i>Moravians, or United Brethren,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Swedish Lutherans,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Mount Zion,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Menonists,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Bible Christians,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Mariner's Church,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	55
<i>Jews,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Unitarians,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	56
<i>Recapitulation,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	57
<i>Societies for the Promotion of Religion and Mo- rality, &c.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	58

PART VI.

	Page
CHARITABLE AND HUMANE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES,	59
<i>Pennsylvania Hospital,</i>	ib.
<i>Dispensaries,</i>	61
<i>Public Alms-House,</i>	62
<i>Friends' Alms-House,</i>	63
<i>Orphan Asylum,</i>	64
<i>St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum,</i>	ib.
<i>Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women,</i>	65
<i>Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,</i>	ib.
<i>Philadelphia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,</i>	66
<i>Christ Church Hospital,</i>	ib.
<i>Eye and Ear Infirmary,</i>	67
<i>Lunatic Asylum,</i>	ib.
<i>Provident Society,</i>	68
<i>Female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor,</i>	ib.
<i>Female Hospitable Society,</i>	69
<i>Saving Fund Society,</i>	ib.
<i>Saving Fuel Society,</i>	ib.
<i>Soup Societies,</i>	70
<i>Humane Society,</i>	ib.
<i>Magdalen Society,</i>	ib.
<i>Vaccine Society,</i>	71
<i>Society for the Relief of the Children of the Poor,</i>	ib.
<i>Philadelphia Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons,</i>	ib.
<i>Abolition Society,</i>	72
<i>Masonic Societies,</i>	ib.
<i>Franklin Fund,</i>	73
<i>Requests to the Poor of Philadelphia,</i>	74

PART VII.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS—BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, CUSTOM-HOUSE, INSPECTIONS, &c.

<i>Bank of the United States,</i>	75
<i>Bank of North America,</i>	7

<i>Bank of Pennsylvania,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Bank of Philadelphia,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Farmers & Mechanics' Bank,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Commercial Bank,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Mechanic's Bank,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Schuylkill Bank,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Bank of the Northern Liberties,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Stephen Girard's Bank,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Insurance Company of North America,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Insurance Company of Pennsylvania,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Union Insurance Company,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Phoenix Insurance Company,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Delaware Insurance Company,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Philadelphia Insurance Company,</i>	-	-	-
<i>United States' Insurance Company,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Marine Insurance Company,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Philadelphia Contributionship,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Mutual Assurance Company,</i>	-	-	-
<i>American Fire Insurance Company,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Fire Association of Philadelphia,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Custom-House,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Wardens of the Port,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Inspections,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Chamber of Commerce,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Rates of Commissions,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Rates of Storage,</i>	-	-	-
<i>Exchange, or Merchants' Coffee-House,</i>	-	-	-

PART VIII.

LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCES, THE ARTS, &c. -

<i>City Library,</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Loganian Library,</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Athenæum,</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Friends' Library,</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Apprentices' Library,</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mercantile Library,</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Law Library,</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>American Philosophical Society,</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Academy of Natural Sciences,</i>	-	-	-	-	-

CONTENTS.

<i>Philadelphia Museum,</i>	ix
<i>Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts,</i>	Page 101
<i>College of Physicians,</i>	103
<i>Medical Society,</i>	104
<i>Medical Association,</i>	105
<i>College of Pharmacy,</i>	ib.
<i>Franklin Institute,</i>	ib.
<i>Phrenological Society,</i>	106
<i>Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture,</i>	108
<i>Musical Fund,</i>	109
<i>Literature, and the Press,</i>	110
<i>Periodical Works,</i>	111
<i>Newspapers,</i>	113
<i>Public Libraries,</i>	114
	115

PART IX.

INSTITUTIONS FOR EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION, &c.	
<i>University of Pennsylvania,</i>	116
<i>Law Academy,</i>	ib.
<i>Protestant Episcopal Academy,</i>	120
<i>Friends' Schools,</i>	ib.
<i>Fellenberg School,</i>	121
<i>Lectures on Science and the Arts,</i>	122
<i>Public Schools,</i>	ib.
<i>Sunday Schools,</i>	125
<i>Philadelphia Charity School Society,</i>	129
<i>Adelphi School,</i>	130
<i>Free School for Negro Children,</i>	131
	ib.

PART X.

COURTS OF JUDICATURE, AND INSTITUTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,	
<i>Courts held in Philadelphia,</i>	133
<i>Offices connected with the Administration of Justice,</i>	ib.
<i>Arch Street Prison,</i>	136
<i>Walnut Street Prison,</i>	138
<i>New Penitentiary,</i>	139
	147

PART XI.

	Page
ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES' GOVERNMENT	
IN PHILADELPHIA,	151
<i>Post Office,</i>	ib.
<i>Establishment of the Mails,</i>	152
<i>Navy-Yard,</i>	156
<i>Mint,</i>	ib.
<i>Arsenals,</i>	157
<i>Loan Office,</i>	ib.

PART XII.

CANALS, NAVIGATION COMPANIES, TURNPIKE ROADS, AND BRIDGES,	158
<i>Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,</i>	ib.
<i>Union Canal,</i>	159
<i>Schuylkill Navigation,</i>	161
<i>Lehigh Navigation,</i>	165
<i>Turnpike Roads,</i>	166
<i>Bridges,</i>	167

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS,	169
<i>Watching and Lighting the City,</i>	ib.
<i>Finances of the City, Salaries of Officers, &c.</i>	170
<i>Water-Works,</i>	172
<i>Provision against Destruction by Fire,</i>	184
<i>Engine and Hose Companies,</i>	186
<i>Board of Health,</i>	187
<i>Military Force of Philadelphia,</i>	188
<i>Markets,</i>	190

PART XIV.

THEATRES, AND OTHER PLACES OF AMUSEMENT,	192
---	------------

CONTENTS.

xi

PART XV.

FOREIGN CONSULS,	-	-	-	-	Page 196
------------------	---	---	---	---	-------------

PART XVI.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES—PUBLIC BATHS, 197

<i>Hotels,</i>	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Boarding-Houses,</i>	-	-	-	-	ib.
<i>Baths,</i>	-	-	-	-	199

PART XVII.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES, &c.	-	-	200
---------------------------------	---	---	-----

PART XVIII.

STAGES, STEAM-BOATS, AND PACKETS,	-	-	202
-----------------------------------	---	---	-----

PART XIX.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STREETS, ROADS, LANES, &c.	208
---	-----

OFFICERS OF THE CITY, 1824.

<i>Mayor,</i>	JOSEPH WATSON, ESQ.
<i>Recorder,</i>	JOSEPH REED, ESQ.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	JOHN BACON, ESQ.
<i>Commissioners,</i>	THOMAS T. STILES, NATHAN ATHERTON, JOSEPH MORRIS.
<i>City Clerk,</i>	ROBERT H. SMITH.

List of Aldermen, with the date of their Commissions.

Robert Wharton,	1796, <i>October 11.</i>
John Inskeep,	1799, <i>May 21.</i>
Andrew Pettit,	1801, <i>October 2.</i>
Matthew Lawler,	do. do.
John Geyer,	1811, <i>August 1.</i>
George Bartram,	1813, <i>April 30.</i>
Joseph Hertzog,	1814, <i>February 11.</i>
Samuel Badger,	1815, <i>July 24.</i>
James N. Barker,	1817, <i>April 2.</i>
Peter Christian,	1818, <i>March 4.</i>
Abraham Shoemaker,	1818, <i>April 8.</i>
William Duane,	1822, <i>April 23.</i>
Joseph Watson,	do. do.
John Binns,	1822, <i>December 2.</i>
William Milnor,	1823, <i>January 7.</i>



OFFICERS OF THE CITY, 1824.

<i>Mayor,</i>	JOSEPH WATSON, Esq.
<i>Recorder,</i>	JOSEPH REED, Esq.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	JOHN BACON, Esq.
<i>Commissioners,</i>	THOMAS T. STILES, NATHAN ATHERTON, JOSEPH MORRIS
<i>City Clerk,</i>	ROBERT H. SMITH.

List of Aldermen, with the date of their Commissions.

Robert Wharton,	1796, October 11.
John Inskip,	1799, May 21.
Andrew Pettit,	1801, October 2.
Matthew Lawler,	do. do.
John Geyer,	1811, August 1.
George Bartram,	1813, April 30.
Joseph Hertzog,	1814, February 11.
Samuel Badger,	1815, July 24.
James N. Barker,	1817, April 2.
Peter Christian,	1818, March 4.
Abraham Shoemaker,	1818, April 8.
William Duane,	1822, April 23.
Joseph Watson,	do. do.
John Binns,	1822, December 2.
William Milnor,	1823, January 7.



A PAZ

Reference.

Reference.	D	J
1 Academy of Fine Arts.....	a	---
2 Alms House.....	b	---
3 Beck's Shot tower.....	c	---
4 Bush Hill &c.....	d	---
5 Centre Sq. Old W. Works & Mountain.....	e	---
6 Children's Asylum.....	f	1.10
7 Christ's Church.....	g	---
8 City Hospital.....	h	ince.
9 Do. Library.....	i	mb.
10 Dispensary & Health Office.....	j	um.
11 Fair Mount Water works.....	k	---
12 First Presbyterian Church.....	l	---
13 Fifth Do. Do.....	m	---
14 Franklin Square.....	n	---
15 Guards Bank.....	o	---
16 Landreth's Garden.....	p	---
17 Magdalen Asylum.....	q	---
18 Market Houses.....	r	---
19 Masonic Hall.....	s	---
20 Merchants Coffee house.....	t	---
21 Mint of the U.S.....	u	---
Museum / see State House.....	v	6
22 Musical Fund Societies Hall.....	w	---
23 Navy Yard.....	x	---
24 New Jail.....	y	---
25 New Market.....	z	---
26 New Theatre.....	aa	---



PHILADELPHIA IN 1824.



PART I.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF PHILADELPHIA.

IT was the boast of some of the nations of antiquity, that they owed their origin to, and were aided in their progress by, the gods of their fabled Mythology. A more rational and certain satisfaction may be derived by the people of Philadelphia, from contemplating the character of the worthy and enlightened men by whom this city was settled. The pleasure that is felt by the patriot and philanthropist in looking back upon the rise and growth of Philadelphia, is almost wholly without alloy. *Stained with no blood, darkened by few of the excesses of faction, unpolluted by tyrants or bigots, its foundations laid deep in religion and morality, and public liberty and political wisdom, the history of this city may be cited as a striking proof of the justness of the observation,* "That there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity."

The annals of Philadelphia, however, furnish little that will interest the lovers of the romantic and marvellous. The reader who seeks in its history for battles and sieges, for great incidents or striking exploits, will be disappointed. In the *rise and progress* of an industrious, moral, peaceable, and *successful* people, there is nothing poetical. Prosperity in

* Washington.

nation is almost synonymous with barrenness of incident, and leaves little for the annalist to narrate.

At the beginning of the year 1681, the tract of ground upon which Philadelphia now stands was covered with forests; and wild men and savage beasts had a pretty equal title to it. Tradition has preserved the anecdote, that in the year 1678, a ship called the *Shields* of Stockton, the first that had ever ventured to sail so high up the river, approached so close to the shore in tacking as to run her bowsprit among the trees which then lined the bank, and the passengers on board, who were bound for Burlington, remarked upon it as an advantageous site for a town. Little could they foresee the city that was to be erected upon that spot, or the contrast between its growth and that of the still humble village for which they were destined.

The love of religious liberty led to the foundation of Philadelphia. William Penn had fixed his thoughts upon America as a land of refuge and freedom, many years previous to his acquisition of Pennsylvania. It was not, however, until August 1682, that this venerable lawgiver, with his worthy associates, took their final leave of England. They were accompanied with favourable winds, and on the twenty-fourth of October the proprietary landed at Newcastle, amid the acclamations of the Dutch and Swedish settlers. From this place he proceeded to Upland, (now called Chester,) and shortly afterwards concluded that famous treaty with the natives, which they promised should endure "as long as the trees should grow, or the waters hold their course;" a promise, which was faithfully kept during the whole period of the proprietary government.

One of the first objects of the emigrants was the selection of a suitable spot for the building of a town. Upon a survey of the banks of the river, they soon fixed upon the present site. Many circumstances combined to render it particularly eligible. Two rivers united their streams at no great distance; the Delaware was of sufficient depth to float vessels of any known magnitude; the Schuylkill was navigable for vessels of the smaller classes, and was nearly as wide as the Thames at London; the spot was covered with valuable timber, and beneath its surface lay a stratum of brick-clay; the harbour furnished a bed of sand; immense quarries of building stone existed in the adjoining hills, and the vicinity yielded lime.

stone and marble. A prior title, however, to this tract of ground was claimed by the Swedes, and some difficulties occurring in the negotiation for its purchase, it is said, upon the authority of tradition, that the design was entertained of transferring the contemplated city to an elevated spot twelve miles higher up the river.* Fortunately for the commercial prosperity of Philadelphia, (already situated at an inconvenient distance from the ocean,) the design was abandoned, and the difficulties in the way of the purchase of *Coaquannock*† were removed.

The original design of the proprietor was on a scale of very inconvenient extent. He gave orders to his commissioners to lay out a town in the proportion of two hundred acres for every ten thousand sold, in which the purchasers of five hundred acres were to have ten. The whole amount sold having been nearly four hundred thousand acres, the city would have covered an area of eight thousand acres, or twelve and a half square miles. These vast dimensions, it was soon perceived, were incompatible with the chief advantages of a city in trade, society, and mutual protection, the latter being of primary importance in the existing state of things. A new plan was therefore framed, in which the city was to occupy an area of less than two square miles, or about twelve hundred acres, extending two squares westward of the river Schuylkill. A few years afterwards the plot was again contracted, and by the charter of 1701, the city was declared to be bounded by the two rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, and on the north and south by Vine and Cedar streets.

Previously to the arrival of the proprietor, some of the emigrants, who had preceded him, provided for themselves temporary accommodations on the site of the city, in bark huts, which the natives taught them to erect, or in caves dug in the high bank that overhung the Delaware. In one of these rude caves was born the first native Philadelphian.‡ The first

* A little above the place now called "The Bake-House."

† The ancient Indian name of the place where Philadelphia stands.

‡ John Key, who reached the patriarchal age of eighty-five, and died at Kennet, in Chester county, in July 1767. He was born in a cave, afterwards known by the name of *Pennypot*, on the bank near *Race* street. *Proud* relates of him, that when near eighty, he walked from Kennet to the city, a distance of thirty miles, in one day.

The natives of these dwellings of primitive simplicity, seem to have approached the primitive longevity; for Edward Drinker, who was born in a cave, survived until the declaration of independence.

house erected in Philadelphia was a low wooden building, on the east side of Front street, in what was called Budd's Row, a little to the north of the creek or inlet now occupied by Dock street, and which originally flowed as far to the north and west as Chesnut and Third streets. The owner kept a tavern there, called "The Blue Anchor," for many years. One of the first brick buildings erected in Philadelphia, was a house which till very recently stood on the north side of Chesnut street, opposite Carpenters' Court. In Letitia Court still survives the venerable building which the proprietor occupied as his town residence, and which was erected within a few years after his arrival. Upwards of eighty houses, of different sizes, were erected during the first year; and the foundation being now laid, the proprietor addressed a letter of general information and description respecting the country, to the "Society of Free Traders," the following passage of which, conveys his thoughts and wishes in regard to the infant city.

"Philadelphia, the expectation of those that are concerned in this province, is at last laid out, to the great content of those here that are any ways interested therein. The situation is a neck of land, and lieth between two navigable rivers, *Delaware* and *Sculkil*; whereby it hath two fronts upon the water each a mile; and two from river to river. *Delaware* is a glorious river; but the *Sculkil*, being an hundred miles boatable above the falls, and its course *north-east*, towards the fountain of *Susquahanna*, (that tends to the heart of the province, and both sides our own,) it is like to be a great part of the settlement of this age. I say little of the town itself, because a platform will be shewn you by my agent; in which those who are purchasers of me will find their names and interests. But this I will say for the good providence of God, that of all the many places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better seated; so that it seems to me to have been appointed for a town, whether we regard the rivers or the conveniency of the coves, docks, springs, the loftiness and soundness of the land, and the air, held by the people of these parts to be very good. It is advanced within less than a year to about four score houses and cottages, such as they are; where merchants and handicrafts are following their vocations as fast as they can; while the countrymen are close at their farms: Some of them got a little winter corn in the ground *last season*, and the generality have had an handsome summer

crop, and are preparing for their winter corn. They reaped their barley this year in the month called Máj; the wheat in the month following; so that there is time in these parts for another crop of divers things before the winter season. We are daily in hopes of shipping to add to our number; for blessed be God, here is both room and accommodation for them: The stories of our necessity being either the fear of our friends, or the scarecrows of our enemies: For the greatest hardship we have suffered hath been salt meat; which by fowl in winter, and fish in summer, together with some poultry, lamb, mutton, veal, and plenty of venison, the best part of the year hath been made very passable. I bless God, I am fully satisfied with the country, and entertainment I got in it. For I find that particular content which have always attended me, where God in his providence hath made it my place and service to reside, &c."

From this time the population, and the number of houses, began to increase with great rapidity.

On the twelfth of January, 1683, the first general assembly of representatives convened at Philadelphia; and on the second day of the succeeding March, the first grand jury for the city was summoned. It is remarkable, that the first conviction, in a place of so much simplicity, was for counterfeiting the silver coin, an offence most generally the offspring of an advanced stage of society, and for the execution of which neither the materials nor the requisite privacy would seem likely to have been found.* Another trial was of one Margaret Mattson, indicted for witchcraft. The jury, with characteristic simplicity, found her "guilty of *having the common fame of being a witch*, but not guilty in manner and form as she stands indicted." The governor and his council presided as judges on this occasion; and it was not until the end of the succeeding year, that persons were appointed to act in the judicial capacity.

In 1693, an assessment was made, in pursuance of an act of Assembly, of the value of the estates, real and personal, of the inhabitants of the province, for the purpose of raising a

* The punishment to which the offender was condemned, is no less remarkable. He was sentenced to pay a fine of forty pounds towards the building of a court-house! In the country from which the judges had just come, he would have been hung. So much were their ideas already purified.

tax, of one penny in the pound, for the support of the government. The proportion of this tax paid by the town and county of Philadelphia, was £314 11s. 11d. ; while that paid by the rest of the province, was only £446 4s. 3d. ; a proof to what little comparative extent population had advanced out of the city and its atmosphere ; while the valuation of that early period set upon the private estates in Philadelphia, (upwards of £75,000,) shows its rapid increase and prosperity. An event occurred, however, a few years afterwards, which gave a temporary check to population. In the summer of 1699, the yellow fever appeared for the first time in Philadelphia, and destroyed great numbers of the inhabitants. The same fatal disease re-appeared in 1760, in 1793, and in several of the succeeding years.

In the year 1701, Philadelphia was incorporated by charter as a city. The provisions of this instrument were singular, and little suited to the genius and prevailing dispositions of the people, to whom it granted no share in the business of government. The first mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council, were nominated by the proprietary ; but they received the power of filling up vacancies in their body, and even of increasing their own numbers at pleasure. The public grounds were granted to the corporation, by the name of the Mayor and Commonalty of Philadelphia ; but the latter had no control whatever over those by whom the corporate affairs were managed. Tradition informs us, that this remarkable charter was granted upon the application of some natives of the city of Bristol, in England, who were among the principal settlers ; the charter of which city, with some small variations, was adopted by William Penn, with less than his usual wisdom and liberality of sentiment. The people were not slow in expressing their dissatisfaction with this scheme of government, and frequent complaints were made to the general assembly of abuses practised under it. However objectionable the mode of appointment, the legislative powers of the corporation were extremely limited ; they could not levy a shilling by taxes for any purpose whatever, and only the income of the city estates could be employed for the use and embellishment of the city. The jealousy which the citizens entertained of their civic rulers was felt by the General Assembly, and operated upon this body to such an extent, *that when it became necessary to raise money for the purpose*

of lighting, watching, and paving the city, the legislature constituted a board of commissioners, the election of whom was vested in the people, who, together with the mayor and four of the aldermen, were empowered to levy taxes for this object. This anomalous corporation fell with the government under which it was erected. On the revolution, the General Assembly passed an act, declaring "That the powers and jurisdiction hitherto exercised by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, were not founded on the authority of the people, and are therefore null and void." Wherefore, by that and several subsequent acts, the powers of the corporation were distributed between the supreme executive council, the city magistrates, and the wardens and street commissioners, who exercised them from the year 1777 to 1789. The prejudices which the old charter excited were so strong, that it was with difficulty that the people could be brought to submit to a new incorporation of the city. The defects in the administration of justice, and in the management of the police, at length became so glaring, that in 1789 the legislature, at the solicitation of the citizens, passed an act of incorporation, which was amended, in some respects, in the succeeding year. By these acts it was provided, that the legislative powers of the city should be vested in two bodies, who were, however, to sit and deliberate together. The first consisted of a board of aldermen, fifteen in number, who were chosen by the freeholders for a term of seven years, and who were authorized to elect from among the citizens at large a recorder, for a term of seven years; and from their own number a mayor, for a term of one year. The common council consisted of thirty persons, chosen by the citizens generally, for a term of three years. This form of government continued until the year 1796, when the present system was established, an account of which will be found in another part of this work.

Whatever may have been the defects in the constitution of the first city government, they do not appear to have impeded the rapid but silent progress of its prosperity. The annals of Philadelphia during the first half of the eighteenth century, are not distinguished by remarkable events, and can excite only that interest which is felt on looking back upon a period of simple manners and domestic virtues, and of honest and successful industry. When, however,

British government commenced their attempts to int an arbitrary dominion over the colonies, the inhabit Philadelphia proved that they felt the blessings of lib deeply, and were as firmly resolved to preserve them of their brethren. The stamp act met with a warm s cided opposition, and the self-denying measures of c action suggested in another colony, were readily adopt steadily adhered to. When afterwards the attempt wa by the British ministry, to force the consumption of th India Company's tea upon the people of the provinc captains of the ships which arrived at Philadelphia, ap of the resolution of the people, and fearing the consec of landing their cargo in violation of their declared ments, returned directly to England, without making s try at the custom house. On the 18th of June, 1774, 8000 persons assembled in town meeting; and after ad several spirited resolutions, declaring the rights of th nics, and their determination to support them, they re that it was expedient to convene a Continental Cor to appoint a committee for the city and county of Pl phia, to correspond with their sister colonies and the counties of Pennsylvania; and to invest that committe power to determine on the best mode for collecting th of the province, and appointing deputies to attend th gress. The day fixed by the Act of Parliament for the port of Boston was solemnized in Philadelphia day of calamity and humiliation. The inhabitants al their houses, and manifested every where sentiments of and indignation. On the fifth of September, 1774, the bers of the first congress convened at Philadelphia, Carpenter's Hall, where they chose Peyton Randolp president, and adopted that celebrated declaration of which may be considered the preface to the declara independence. Twenty-two months afterwards the separation of the United States from England was d by that august and venerable body, and proclaimed people from the State House.* Congress continued t Philadelphia until the approach of the enemy at the c the autumn of 1776, compelled them to retire to Balt

* This memorable Act was adopted in the eastern room of t House, on the ground floor.

Philadelphia fell into the possession of the British on the 26th of September, 1777, and for the first time from its foundation, its inhabitants were subjected to the control of a foreign and invading enemy. The deportment of the British army during its occupation of Philadelphia, was such as has always been displayed by that people, when by accident or numbers they have obtained a triumph. Arrogant and contemptuous in their manners, their steps were marked with rapine, violence, and bloodshed, and many ruined and desolated buildings in the vicinity of the city still remain monuments of their wanton cruelty. After about nine months' occupation of the city, the British made an inglorious retreat on the 18th of June, 1778, and it was immediately entered by a detachment of the American army. During the remainder of the war it happily escaped the ravages of hostile operations.

With the peace of 1783, the commerce of Philadelphia, which the superior naval force of the enemy had almost annihilated, began to revive, but it was not until the formation of the new constitution that it resumed its former activity. The occurrence of the war in Europe arising from the French revolution, gave a wonderful impetus to shipping and trade; and population and wealth increased from that time in a ratio previously unknown in the annals of the city. Even the devastation of that frightful disease, the yellow fever, which re-appeared in 1793, 1794, 1797 and 1798, scarcely operated as a check upon the general prosperity. The extraordinary advancement of the city during this period, is evidenced by the fact, that in the period from 1790 to 1810, the number of new houses built considerably exceeded those erected in the whole century preceding. The number of inhabitants, the public wealth, and the products of labour and skill, increased in a still greater degree. When, however, European hostility was directed towards the commerce of the United States, Philadelphia suffered severely from the change, and its foreign trade came afterwards to be suspended by the progress of the war, which the government was compelled by the outrages of the British to wage against them. The subsequent peace in Europe, too, by cutting off the carrying trade, and lowering the price of American products, operated severely on the mercantile interest, but these circumstances threw a large amount of capital into

manufactures, and that great fountain of national wealth, the home industry, has sprung up to supply the channels which commerce has deserted. Philadelphia, though inferior in shipping and external trade to some of her neighbouring cities, is destined to increase, and multiply, and prosper from her cultivation of that internal industry which depends not upon the good will of foreign nations for its continuance and support, but while it adds to the wealth of the community, renders it in fact as well as name independent.

The inhabitants of Philadelphia have sometimes been reproached with a want of public spirit, and an indifference to the dignity and elevation of their city. Perhaps it might be more correct to say that they are as a body indifferent about notoriety and distinction. Display is certainly not the characteristic of Philadelphia whatever it may be of other cities. It was said of the younger Cato, "*esse, quam videri, bonus malebat*," and the observation may not be inapplicable here, although we may be disposed to think that this reserve and indifference is pushed to an extreme, and that some advantage would be gained for the city itself, as well as for mankind, if it were more generally known how much has been done in Philadelphia for the advancement of science and the arts, for the diminution of the miseries and the augmentation of the comforts of human life, and for the general improvement and advancement of the moral character. Reputation may be said to be in some measure the food of public spirit, and the fame of one good or great action is often the parent of another. In the quaint but striking language of Shakspeare,

"One good deed dying tongueless
"Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that.
"Our praises are our wages."

That there is no want of public spiritedness in Philadelphia, the following pages will abundantly prove. The mere enumeration of the public institutions of this city, established and supported for the diffusion of education, the relief of distress, the improvement of the human condition, the advancement of philosophy and literature, and similar purposes, will probably surprise even most of those in whose vicinity philanthropy has been so actively at work. In this labour of usefulness, it is right to say, that the members of the society of

"Friends" have had their full share. A large proportion of the charities and comforts of Philadelphia, has been derived from the unwearied philanthropy of this excellent sect, who have imparted something of their own love of solid usefulness, and their unostentatious benevolence, to the general character of the city. It is a subject of frequent reproach against the 'Friends' that they are averse, or at least indifferent to the cultivation of human learning. How unfounded the aspersion is, at least as respects the Quakers of Philadelphia, will be seen in the account of their literary establishments in the following pages. Probably at least one half even of the best informed inhabitants of Philadelphia, are ignorant that there are not less than fifteen public schools established by this society in different parts of the city—that in the principal institution are taught the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, the mathematical sciences and natural philosophy, that public lectures are delivered in it on botany, mineralogy, &c. that it possesses an observatory, containing the most valuable astronomical instruments, a cabinet of minerals, and an extensive library of rare and useful books. It will equally surprise many Philadelphians, to learn that a public library founded by the Friends, has existed for many years in the central part of the city, containing several thousand volumes, and open without any charge once a week to all respectable applicants. These institutions, and the silence and modesty with which their operations are conducted, are characteristic of Philadelphia.

In a subsequent page will be found some curious and important facts relative to the sums of money expended on public works and improvements, which will serve to remove the impression that has existed with respect to the energy and liberality of Philadelphia.

[The following picture of the primitive settlement of Philadelphia, cannot fail to be interesting to many. It is extracted from a very curious and entertaining MS. work, entitled "Illustrations of the Antiquities of Philadelphia, by J. F. Watson." The author has with great industry, collected a mass of facts relating to the ante-revolutionary history of Philadelphia, which were rapidly passing into oblivion, and preserved many valuable memorials of distinguished men. It is not his present intention to publish it, but it is understood to be destined, when completed, as a present to the City Library. We are desirous to add, that those who are acquainted with any interesting facts or valuable unpublished documents relative to the subject, will gratify the author of "The Illustrations," by communicating them to him.]

THE PRIMITIVE SETTLEMENT.

—————"I trace the tale
"To the dim point where records fail."

It is grateful to a contemplative and feeling mind, to revive and to re-create the picture of the incidents which must have deeply engaged the first settlers of Philadelphia. What a bustling, spirited, and emulous scene it must have been! We are to transport the mind back to the primitive site of COAQUANOCK—there to see the busy landing from the *anchored* ships, of men, women and children, upon the then gravelly strand at the foot of the high precipitous banks; the hurrying backwards and forwards of busy lighters, discharging from the ships in the stream, the furniture, implements, and provisions for the future settlers; then the efforts of men, women and children, scrambling to attain the summit of the then *higher* river banks—we are to imagine those banks, then

—————"all shagg'd with wood,
"Where twisted roots, in many a fold
"Through moss, disputed room for hold."

Such a woody bank as now lines the river side up by Dunks's ferry, is a fair specimen of what Philadelphia *once was*. This accomplished, the families part, separating to their selected *shades under the then towering grove of lofty spruce pines,*

aching their umbrageous, giant arms abroad. We may fancy the mingled emotions of such families: most of them, accustomed to the comforts of easy living in their native homes, feel the exhilarating effect of inhaling the pure air, after a confined and wearisome voyage, and the nausea of sea-sickness; glad, once more, to feel their firm tread on terra firma. On the other hand, to behold themselves deprived of all the usual comforts and conveniences of civilization, in a total wilderness, without a house or shelter, was a depressing circumstance. But, in the true spirit of campaigners or pioneers, and prompted by future hopes of cheerfulness and prosperity, all hands fall to cheerfully, to give a willing aid. No time is to be lost: and well may we imagine, at some leading member of the Christian community, after devoutly returning thanks to the Almighty for their safe landing, and asking his blessing on their future efforts, begins himself the good example of the toil before them, like Christian David, the first Moravian settler at Hernhuth, by striking his axe into the *first* tree, and exclaiming, "Here hath the swallow found an house, and the swallow a nest for himself, near thine altars, O Lord God of hosts." Here, in the sweet *quiet* of these parts, freed from the hurries and perplexities of woful Europe,"* they could not but remember, they were quite removed from *persecution*, "not like their fathers, vexed from age to age, by blatant Bigotry's insensate rage."

Off go the men and the boys, to choose their ground for a temporary hut or cabin, called a cave. While some dig into the earth about three feet, near the margin of the river bank, others apply the axe to clear the underwood, or to fell trees, whose limbs and foliage may supply sides and roofs to their humble dwellings. In other cases, some dig *sods*, and of them form the *sides* of their huts. To these, chimneys of grass or kneaded clay are set up, and the house is *finished*! Meanwhile, the women have lighted their fire on the earth, and having "their kettle slung between two poles, upon a stick transverse," the meal of homely and frugal fare is prepared for the reward of the builders; all huddle about, and partake with good cheer. Then all bear off their furniture and goods to the cabin, and feel themselves settled for a sea-

* Penn.

son ! Thus these frail hovels are soon raised, families settle close to each other, and

“ *Soon, homes of humble form and structure rude,
“ Raise sweet society in solitude.”*

Thus freed from a first and most anxious concern,—a shelter from the weather and the storm,—and feeling that they have acquired a temporary home, the whole community of men turn their minds to their permanent settlement. Then, soon the busy, bustling scene begins. No sooner has the surveyor, with much labour, by falling trees and drawing off the brushwood, made an imperfect way through which to draw his “lengthening chain,” than he forms *the City plot*. Then off goes every man to prepare his ground for a future permanent building. Soon the echoing wood resounds with the labouring axe, and the crash of falling trees. The wondering population of the forest are amazed and affrighted at the *first* break of their long, long silence ; and starting here, and flying there,—beasts and birds, excellent for diet, and a luxury to Europeans, living under the prohibition of the game laws, are killed in great numbers, even while the main design was to clear away the deep embarrassments of the soil. Even the reptiles, deadly and venomous, here first feel the assault of the primeval curse, and “*the serpent’s head is crushed.*” But, although the astonished tenants of the forest thus feel and fear the busy stir of man through the day and find in him an enemy of whom they had not dreamt,—we may suppose, they were not immediately to be driven from their favourite haunts ; and long and frequent would they linger round their wonted securities, in the darkness and silence of night. Therefore, amidst the primitive population, it was not uncommon still to hear

“ The fox’s bark, or wolf’s lugubrious howl.”

When buildings had thus generally been started, and the “clearings” and the “burnings” of the brushwood and “undergrowth,” had begun to mark in rude *lines* the originals of the present paved and stately streets, we may well imagine the cheerful greetings which passed among the settlers as they met, or surveyed each other’s progress. And often they must have reciprocally lent each other aid in “raisings” and other heavy operations, requiring many hands. Then

how busy the brickmakers! What perpetual burnings of their smoking kilns! What perpetual arrivals and departures of small craft from the Jersey shores (previously settled) of *boards* from their saw-mills, ere the Pennsylvania ones began.

We may suppose there were many *inequalities* in the *surface* then, which we do not now perceive—some *hills* to reduce, and several low or wet and miry places, to drain off or fill up. In many places, the most delightful rural beauties, formed by trees and shrubberies, were all devoted to the axe and to burning! Even stately oaks of sublime grandeur were not spared, from the prevalent opinion, then, that their dense foliage might create fevers. So general was the havoc, that none remained, of all the crowded forest, but a cluster of *black walnut trees*, which, till of late years,* stood opposite to the *State House* on Chesnut street, and guided the stranger to that once venerable edifice.

In that day, the chief of the first houses built lay *south* of High street, and on the northern bank of Dock creek (then called "*the Swamp*," because of the creek which flowed through it, having at the lower end of it a low and miry margin)—and the creek itself was supplied by several springs, which flowed into it. At the mouth of this creek was a *ferry*, from the Blue Anchor tavern, (the first built house, and at which William Penn landed in a boat from Chester) leading over to the opposite *high* "Society Hill," before the *Front street* "*Causeway*" was formed. Their first bridge, and their then first means of a cart road leading to the west, was a wooden structure laid across the water (where the tide ebbed and flowed) at Hudson's alley and Chesnut street.† This creek then traversed Fourth and High streets; and on the northern side of High street, formed a great pond, *filled with spatter-dashes*, and surrounded with natural shrubbery, forming a great asylum for wild ducks and geese, where *they were often shot*; and on occasion, even *fish*, coming up with the tide, were *caught by anglers there*. Another great duck pond lay in the rear of Christ Church and the first Baptist Meeting. There, as well-founded tradition relates, an Indian feast was held; and

* The last of these was cut down at the front of Mr. Ridgway's office, in 1818. I have preserved some of the wood.

† The writer has now an *oaken Urn*, made from a piece of the abutment wharf, which lay there, six feet under the present surface, 140 years!

the Indians, to amuse William Penn and show their agility in running and leaping, performed a race round the entire pond. Diverging from Dock creek, at Girard's Bank, ran a water course, through what was afterwards called "Beak's Hollow," (near Sixth and Walnut streets,) through Potter's Field to the site of the present Dr. Wilson's church, where it terminated in another wild duck pond.

As buildings and comforts progressed, soon, they turned their attention to *public edifices*. The Friends' Meeting built at the Centre Square, lay far beyond the verge of population; and often, when the early settlers were following the cart path *from the town*, they saw it traversed before them *by deer and by wild turkeys!* Their first prison was the hired house of Patrick Robinson; and the first, that the city held, *in fee simple*, was situated on the site of the present Jersey market, opposite to Penn's low two-storey house in Latitia Court, before which stood "*his gate*" to the surrounding enclosure, and before which the *proclamations* of the day were made. On the very site of Jersey market, was once "a grassy swarth, close cropt by nibbling *sheep*," retained there till they were slain, and sold off from the *moveable* shambles. Edward Shippen, the first city mayor, surpassed his contemporaries in the style and grandeur of his edifices and appurtenances; for, *crossing the water*, he located his self in that venerable building, since called the "Governor's house," (now superseded by Waln's row, in South Second street,*) "on the hill," "*near the town*," where he had "a great and famous orchard," and where he also had tame deer. In that day, "the hill" beautifully descended in a green bar in front of his house to the Dock creek, and no intervening object prevented the prospect to the Jerseys and the river. Contemporaneous with these, rose the first Christ's Church, under the Rev. Mr. Clayton—a wooden building, of such declining eaves, that a bystander could touch them. *Preeminent* in the grandeur of that day, and often visited as a curiosity, was the present antiquated Swedes' Church, and *steeple*, built in 1700, to replace the former log church, in which were *loop-holes* for fire-arms, as in a block-house, for which it was to have served in case of emergency. Then was also built the "State-House," grand in its day, at the corner of Second

* Nos. 136, 138, and 140, between Dock and Spruce streets.

at and Norris's alley, and occupied, in 1700, by William; about which time, captain Finny became the purchaser of Samuel Carpenter's *Coffee House*, situate in the neighbourhood of Front and Walnut streets. Near these, too, were built the first *crane*, and the first *wharves* for vessels. The first only *landing* places were the "low and sandy beach," open on the north side of the Drawbridge; another, at "Penny Pot-house," on the north side of Vine street; the third was a great breach through the *high* hill at Front street, over which an arched bridge extended, letting men and people descend to "the landing," *under* its arch. We must conceive, that in the earliest days, the Indians were more or less constantly present as idle spectators of the progress of improvement, or selling their venison and game in the woods to the inhabitants. New England barques, too, were early allured to bring them supplies of provisions. The English and Dutch, their neighbours, were bringing their provisions for sale; as were some of the Friends, settled here, in and about Burlington. Horse mills were resorted to for grinding corn; and floating mills on the Delaware, and at Front street mill for its day, called then "the Governor's Mill," at the present location of Craig's factory, were also used. Great then the difficulty of going to it, having to traverse the distance at *Cohoquinogue*, or Peg's Run, on the northern bank, where *Indians were still huddled*; and then to wade through Cohocsinc creek beyond it! What a toil!* Wheel carriages were out of the question, in such an expedition; and men or canoes either ascended the Cohocsinc, then a navigable stream, or horses bore the grain on their backs. How rude and rural every thing around them! What a *tabula rasa*! How homespun and plain in their apparel—how hospitable and frugal in their diet—how universally acquainted and familiar—how devoid of all rank and ostentation! What freedom and frankness of interchange of commodities—what mutual help, and reciprocity of borrowing and lending—what commutation of labour and services for necessaries of life—what certain enrichment to prudent mechanics, where their labour was in constant requisition! How plain and rude, then, in their household furniture—how free to use carts or horses then, for occasions

Mrs. Smith and her horse were both drowned, in attempting to cross it

which now their descendants must accomplish in gl
equipages !

“ While we retrace, with memory’s pointing wand,
“ That calls the past to our exact review,”—

we may easily conceive, that the young people of both s
often formed *exploring* parties—wishing to see the sc
which environed them, they plunged into the deep w
beyond the Dock creek, and, making a great circuit,
seen the then wild Schuylkill, shadowed by lofty sycan
and oaks, and the intermediate woods crowded with g
vines and whortleberry bushes. Being protected from sur
by their needful guns, they have started and shot the ra
the racoon,—perhaps the fox, and the *heavy* wild tu
Perhaps they have met with a colony of friendly Indi
and, bent on novelty and sport, they have bargained fo
loan of *canoes* laying upon the shores—have huddled into
slender vessels—and thus made a voyage up or down
Manaiunk, which none had ever seen before ;—*endang*
all the way by the *constant* leaping of the heedless sturge

Even the boys of that day had their rural pursuits c
close to their own doors. There they could set snares
gins for game ; and there they were sure of trapping rab
quails, &c. What an expedition it must have been fo
urchins of that day, to get over the great Dock creek,
to lose themselves in the opposite woods, whilst starting
pursuing the wild game—chasing the wild turkeys, w
disdained to fly while their legs could serve their escape
loading themselves with shellbarks, chesnuts, or walnuts
eating of whortleberries or blackberries, as the season of
fruit might serve.

“ But times are altered—*Trade* has chang’d the scene.”—

“ where scatter’d hamlets rose,

“ Unwieldy wealth and cumbrous pomp repose,”—

“ And rural mirth and manners are no more.”

* These *then* were so numerous, that *many* could be seen in the c
once, and often they fell into, and *overset* the canoes !

PART II.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF PHILADELPHIA.

By the charter of William Penn, the city of Philadelphia was intended to be bounded on the north by Vine street, and on the south by Cedar, or, as it is now called, South street. Population, however, pushed itself beyond these bounds, and that part of it beyond the charter limits is nearly equal to that within them. For municipal purposes, the Legislature has from time to time established corporate governments in different parts of the suburbs, so that Philadelphia is divided into the following districts—the corporations of the city of Philadelphia, of the Northern Liberties, Kensington, Spring Garden, Southwark, and Moyamensing. Pas-syunk, Blockley, &c. are still governed as townships.

The first charter of the city was granted on the twenty-fifth of October, 1701, by William Penn. The provisions of this instrument were such, that, as has already been observed, it found no favour with the people, and the jealousy which it excited led to a general distrust of the municipal officers, and operated with the legislature to prevent the grant of powers often necessary to the corporation. One of the first measures adopted by the legislature after the declaration of independence, was the annulling of this form of government. In 1789, an act of incorporation was passed, which continued in force until 1796, when the existing frame of government was established.

City of Philadelphia.

The municipal government of the city is vested in a mayor, a recorder, fifteen aldermen, and a select and common council, besides subordinate executive officers. The recorder and aldermen are appointed by the governor, and hold their offices, like other judicial incumbents, during good behaviour. The mayor is annually chosen by the councils from among the aldermen; he appoints the city commissioners, the high constables, cordors of wood, &c., and receives an annual compensation of two thousand dollars. The members of the select and common councils are chosen by the people, the day of the general election: the former serve three y'

and vacate their seats in rotation; the latter are annually elected. They receive no compensation, sit in separate chambers, and each body has a negative on the legislative acts of the other. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, or any four of them, whereof the mayor or recorder must be one, constitute "the Mayor's Court," which has the same jurisdiction of offences committed in the city, as the courts of Quarter Sessions in their respective counties. The aldermen have respectively the powers, and perform the duties of justices of the peace, as to all matters arising within the city.

Northern Liberties.

The district of the Northern Liberties was incorporated on the twenty-eighth of March, 1803, and consists of that part of the original township of the Northern Liberties which lies between the west side of Sixth street and the river Delaware, and between Vine street and the Cohocksink creek. The act of incorporation was amended by another act, passed on the sixteenth of March, 1819. The government of the district is, by these acts, vested in a board of commissioners, twenty-one in number, who are elected for a term of three years, and vacate their offices in rotation, seven new members being chosen on the day of the general election annually. The municipal officers of this corporation are appointed by the commissioners, but no commissioner can be appointed to any office to which a compensation is attached.

Spring Garden.

Adjoining the district of the Northern Liberties, to the west, is the incorporated district of Spring Garden, which consists of that part of Penn Township lying between Vine street and the middle of Hickory lane, and between the middle of Sixth and the middle of Broad street. The act of incorporation was passed on the twenty-second of March, 1813. The powers of the corporation are vested in, and conducted by a board of commissioners, twelve in number, who are elected for a term of three years, and vacate their offices in rotation, and have similar powers to those of the commissioners of the Northern Liberties.

Kensington.

Kensington, which lies east of the district of the Northern Liberties, and between that and the river Delaware, was incorporated on the sixth March, 1820. Its municipal officers are a board of commissioners, fifteen in number, who serve for three years, five new members being elected every year. Their powers and duties are similar to those of other corporations.

Southwark.

The district of Southwark was incorporated on the eighteenth of April, 1794, and is also governed by fifteen commissioners, who serve for three years, five being elected annually, and whose powers are similar to those of the preceding corporations.

Moyamensing.

Moyamensing was incorporated on the twenty-fourth of March, 1812, and is governed by nine commissioners, elected for three years, vacating their offices by rotation, and in other respects similar to those already noticed.

For the convenience of elections, assessment of taxes, &c., the city and the Northern Liberties are divided into wards, of which a plan is subjoined. For each ward there are annually elected a constable, an assessor of taxes, and an inspector of the general election.

Representation.

The city of Philadelphia sends six representatives to the state legislature. The adjoining districts, united with the remainder of the county, send seven representatives. For the purpose of choosing members of congress, the city and county have been divided into three districts, of which the city, with the exception of Cedar and New-Market wards, forms one; these wards, together with Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Blockley, and Kingessing, form another; and the remaining portions of the county constitute the third district. Each district sends one member to congress.

PART III.

TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, CLIMATE, HEALTH, POPULATION, &c.

THE city of Philadelphia, strictly speaking, consists of that portion only of the town which is bounded by the Delaware on the east, by Cedar street on the south, by the Schuylkill on the west, and by Vine street on the north; but in its more general and popular acceptance, includes the large and increasing districts of Southwark, the Northern Liberties, Kensington, &c. which are not otherwise distinguished from the city than in municipal government. In the following pages, the city will be considered as comprising the built parts of the adjoining districts, unless the distinction is otherwise made.

Philadelphia lies in latitude $39^{\circ} 57'$ north, and longitude $75^{\circ} 8' 45''$ west from Greenwich, and is about 120 miles distant from the Atlantic ocean by the course of the Delaware, and about 55 miles from it in a direct line to the south-east. At the beginning of the settlement, it was expected that the fronts on both rivers, between Vine and Cedar streets, would be first built upon, and that the buildings would extend gradually in the rear of each; but experience soon convinced the settlers that the Schuylkill was not adapted to the purposes of commerce; whence it followed, that the town increased northward and southward of the original plot on the Delaware front, and now occupies a space nearly four miles in extent on that river, while the buildings westward have not (except in Market street) extended much beyond a mile. Philadelphia, within its original limits, consists of nine streets running east and west from Delaware to Schuylkill, and twenty-five crossing them nearly at right angles. Market street, which is nearly in the centre, is 100 feet broad, and Arch street 66 feet: the rest of the east and west streets are 50 feet each. Broad street, which was originally intended to be in the centre of the streets running north and south, is 113 feet broad; the other streets running in that direction are each 50 feet, except Front street, which is 60 feet broad. Besides these original streets, there have, since the city was

laid out, been opened a great number of others, of different breadth and extent. Of all these streets, Dock street is the only one not crossed at right angles by any other street. At the first settlement of the city, the space occupied by this street was a creek, the water of which flowed as high as the corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets. William Penn granted it to the city, "with liberty to dig docks and make harbours for ships and vessels therein;" but the accumulation of mud and foreign substances in it, which the current was unable to carry off, soon rendered it offensive, and it was at an early period arched over from Third to Walnut street. In 1784, an Act of Assembly was passed, in pursuance of which the arch was continued to Spruce street, and a handsome street, nearly 100 feet broad, was thus acquired. Water street is also a deviation from the original plan, which contemplated a thoroughfare on its site, but provided that the stores to be built on the bank should not exceed four feet in height. A regard for their present interest, however, made the proprietors of front lots urgent for an alteration in the plan, to which the proprietary at length consented; and the consequence has been, the formation of a dark, narrow, and dirty street, offensive to taste and pregnant with disease. The whole number of streets and alleys, of all sizes, in the city and districts, is upwards of five hundred and fifty.

From the marine deposits which have been at different times discovered several feet below the surface, and from other indications, it appears probable that the site of Philadelphia was once covered by the ocean. A few years since, hickory nuts were found more than thirty feet below the surface, by persons engaged in digging a well; and the trunk of a buttonwood tree was discovered, near the corner of Arch and Seventh streets, imbedded in a black mud, and surrounded by acorns and leaves. The immediate substratum of the soil of Philadelphia, was clay, mixed with more or less sand and gravel.

The climate of Philadelphia, like that of other parts of the state, appears to have undergone a considerable change of late years, at least so far as respects the intensity and duration of the cold weather. During the last century, the winters were more uniformly cold, and the rivers were more completely and for a longer time obstructed, than at present. It is recorded, that in 1704, snow fell three feet deep; that in

the winter of 1779-80, the Delaware continued frozen for three months; and that in 1764, 1791, and 1797, that river was completely frozen in one night, so as to be passable the next day. Such instances of extreme severity of cold have not happened within the present century. A greater degree and duration of heat, too, appears to prevail now in the summer season than formerly, though the change is not so striking nor so well attested as that of the winters. The number of rainy days appears to be diminishing, and longer droughts occur in the summer season.

The degree of health enjoyed by the citizens of Philadelphia is evidenced with considerable certainty by the bills of mortality, which are derived from authentic sources, and published by the Board of Health. These, although they do not reach back beyond the present century, enable us, by comparison with those of other cities, to determine that the climate is at least as favourable to health and longevity as that of any other city in the United States. The following Table exhibits the number of deaths in each of the five principal cities, during the last seven years :—

	Philada.	New York.	Baltimore.	Boston.	Charleston.
1817	2217	2527	1323	907	1249
1818	2765	3265	1812	971	995
1819	3124	3176	2287	789	1092
1820	3374	3515	1625	1103	827
1821	3172	3542	2015	1420	
1822	3591	3231	2319	1203	925
1823	4600	3444	2108	1154	814
Average of 7 years	3263	3242	1927	1078	

The year 1823 was one of uncommon mortality in Philadelphia, in consequence of the prevalence of the natural small pox, and a typhus fever among the blacks and lower classes of the whites. The average of the six years, from 1817 to 1822, is for Philadelphia 3040, for New-York 3203

The proportion of persons who reach an advanced age in Philadelphia, appears from these authentic documents to be unusually great. The following table exhibits the proportion

tionate number of deaths of persons above seventy years, as compared with the total deaths for the last seven years in the five principal cities.

	Philad.	New York.	Baltimore.	Boston.	Charleston.
1817	1 to 14	1 to 15	1 to 20	1 to 13	1 to 21
1818	1 to 14	1 to 18	1 to 23	1 to 13	1 to 19
1819	1 to 18	1 to 21	1 to 31	1 to 16	1 to 18
1820	1 to 18	1 to 21	1 to 17	1 to 16	1 to 15
1821	1 to 17	1 to 23	1 to 19	1 to 19	—
1822	1 to 16	1 to 20	1 to 20	1 to 19	1 to 14
1823	1 to 19	1 to 19	1 to 24	1 to 17	1 to 13
Average	1 to 16 $\frac{4}{7}$	1 to 19 $\frac{4}{7}$	1 to 22	1 to 16 $\frac{1}{7}$	1 to 16 $\frac{4}{8}$

The following interesting paper gives a view of the mortality of Philadelphia in 1823, and contains some valuable observations on the number of deaths comparatively with other cities.

Observations on the Mortality of Philadelphia for 1823. By G. EMERSON, M. D.

From the 15th number of the Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences.

The unusual disparity which appears between the number of deaths for the last year in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, induced me to examine with attention the reports of interments, in order to investigate the cause. The whole number of deaths reported, amounts to three thousand four hundred and forty-four in New-York, and four thousand six hundred in Philadelphia. The total for Boston, during the same period, is stated at one thousand one hundred and fifty-four; so that the interments in Philadelphia for the last year, rather exceed those of New-York and Boston added together.

The following table exhibits a comparative view of those diseases which have proved most fatal in the two principal cities, and will be found to shed considerable light upon the subject.

	New-York	Phila- delphia	New- York, d Tot.
<i>Fevers, viz.</i>			
Typhus, ...	89	243	192
Bilious and Remittent, ...	80	253	
Intermittent, ...	14	60	
Simple, ...		165	
Inflammatory, ...	2		
Hectic, ...		3	
Scarlet, ...	2	11	
Puerperal, ...	3	23	
Malignant, ...	1		
Yellow, ...	1		
<i>Inflammations, viz.</i>			
Lungs or Chest, ...	181	142	350
Bowels, Stomach, and Peritoneum, ...	88	104	
Liver, ...	31	37	
Brain, ...	47	46	
Bladder, Kidney, and Uterus, ...	3	5	291
<i>Dropsy,</i>	141	81	
of the Head, ...	144	147	
Breast, ...	33	47	
<i>Bowel Affections, viz.</i>			
Cholera, ...	177	265	339
Diarrhœa, ...	64	110	
Dysentery, ...	98	187	
Consumption, ...			683
Croup or Hives, ...			94
Convulsions, ...			202
Measles, ...			117
Tabes Mesenterica, ...			93
Hooping Cough, ...			31
Small Pox, ...			18

Those who examine this statement, will be forcibly struck with the surprising difference presented under the head of *fevers*, the fatality of which, in conjunction with that of the other complaints, small pox, and hooping cough, will nearly make up the excess in our bill of mortality. The average number of deaths by fevers, estimated for the three years previous to 1820, is three hundred and thirty-five.

We may, therefore, fairly ascribe most of the increase of mortality in Philadelphia for the last year, to the unusual

and we trust transient prevalence of small pox, but more particularly to an unhealthy condition of the atmosphere in its vicinity, which, during the summer and autumnal months, has proved a prolific source of fevers and bowel complaints.

It may appear paradoxical to some, but still I believe myself safe in declaring, that the city proper has for the last three years been unusually healthy, and particularly free from those diseases which the bill of mortality represents as most fatal. To explain this apparent contradiction, it is necessary to observe, that the country about Philadelphia, and even the suburbs, have, for about three years past, experienced a degree of sickness during the summer and fall months, hitherto unknown—the salubrity of the city remaining all the time unimpaired. Indeed, it is highly curious to observe how accurately the encroachments of the sickly air have been limited by the pavements; and very few persons have been affected with what has received the name of *country fever*, who have kept within their bounds.

With the view of ascertaining what proportion of interments belonged to the city proper, the Board of Health issued circulars to the physicians, requesting them to note in their certificates the districts in which their deceased patients had resided. This plan was adopted too late in the season, and its objects were not so satisfactorily attained as could have been desired. However, the result for a few weeks will show, that the proportion of interments was, as anticipated, less for the city than for the liberties and country.

The interments from

Aug. 9th to 16th were 130, of which 53 were from the city.

16th to 23d	113,	48
-------------	------	----

23d to 30th	129,	50
-------------	------	----

30th to Sept. 6th	112,	45
-------------------	------	----

6th to 13th	137,	63
-------------	------	----

13th to 20th	115,	50
--------------	------	----

It is proper to remark, that most of the fever cases which terminated fatally in the city, originated in the country; and that the deaths at the public alms house, to which paupers are sent from all parts of the country, are included within the estimate for the city. The incorporated part of Philadelphia which is four miles in extent from north to south, and from east to west, contains a population of about one hund

and twenty thousand. The register of interments is made from the weekly returns furnished the Board of Health by the sextons of the different burying grounds, and includes both those from the city and country. Next to fevers, consumption is the most mortal complaint on our list, but it appears to have been much less fatal in Philadelphia than in New-York. The same remark will likewise apply to the inflammatory affections of the chest, to croup, and tabes mesenterica.

That there is no reason to believe any material difference exists as to the healthfulness of these two cities, under ordinary circumstances, fully appears from the ensuing table. The superiority, in this respect, is indeed rather in favour of Philadelphia.

A comparative view of the Mortality from the most prevalent Diseases in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, including a period of six years.

PHILADELPHIA.

	Fevers.	Bowel Affections.	Consumptions.	Total per an. of all diseases.
1817	216	229	349	2217
1818	496	283	396	2765
1819	294	363	459	3124
1820	565	454	446	3374
1821	419	380	438	3172
1822	510	451	488	3591
	2500	2160	2576	18,243

NEW-YORK.

	Fevers.	Bowel Affections.	Consumptions.	Total per an. of all diseases.
1817	227	116	574	2527
1818	350	319	591	3265
1819	292	444	577	3013
1820	359	491	625	3515
1821	341	319	715	3542
1822	394	301	624	3231
	1963	1990	3706	19,093

Population.

Of the population of Philadelphia, previous to the year 1790, we have not many memorials. In 1720, the *taxable* inhabitants in the city and county amounted to 1195; in 1740, they had increased to 4850: and in 1751, to 7100. The whole number of inhabitants in the city proper, in 1753, is stated to have been 14,563: in 1760, 18,756; and in 1769, 28,042. In 1790 the first official census was taken, and from that time we have regular and authentic returns of the population. The following table, framed from these returns, will exhibit the progressive increase of the inhabitants.

	City.	County.	Total.
1790*	42,520	11,871*	54,391
1800	41,220	39,789	81,009
1810	53,722	57,488	111,210
1820	63,802	72,695	136,497

The population of the different wards and districts of the city and county in 1820, was as follows.

City.

Chesnut Ward	-	-	-	-	2930
Walnut Ward	-	-	-	-	2817
South Ward	-	-	-	-	3333
Dock Ward	-	-	-	-	2415
North Mulberry Ward	-	-	-	-	5096
Locust Ward	-	-	-	-	7463
South Mulberry Ward	-	-	-	-	6298
North Ward	-	-	-	-	6020
Cedar Ward	-	-	-	-	8904
Upper Delaware Ward	-	-	-	-	3396
Lower Delaware Ward	-	-	-	-	3237
High street Ward	-	-	-	-	2529
New-Market Ward	-	-	-	-	5889
Middle Ward	-	-	-	-	3475
					63,802

* The census of 1790 includes in the population of the city that of the suburbs; the subsequent censuses add the population of the suburbs that of the county.

POPULATION.

			Brought up,	63,802
			County.	
Passyunk Township	-	-	-	1638
Kensington, Incorporated	-	-	-	7118
Frankford, Borough	-	-	-	1405
Oxford township	-	-	-	1315
Northern Liberties, First Ward	-	-	-	2826
Do. do. Second Ward	-	-	-	2093
Do. do. Third Ward	-	-	-	3249
Do. do. Fourth Ward	-	-	-	1850
Do. do. Fifth Ward	-	-	-	4606
Do. do. Sixth Ward	-	-	-	2872
Do. do. Seventh Ward	-	-	-	2182
Spring Garden, Incorporated	-	-	-	3498
Blockley Township	-	-	-	2655
Kingsessing do.	-	-	-	1188
Roxborough do.	-	-	-	1682
Germantown do.	-	-	-	4311
Bristol do.	-	-	-	1257
Northern Liberties do.	-	-	-	1810
Penn do.	-	-	-	3105
Lower Dublin do.	-	-	-	2640
Moreland do.	-	-	-	443
Byberry do.	-	-	-	876
Moyamensing do.	-	-	-	3963
Southwark, Incorporated	-	-	-	14,713
				73,295
				137,097

The circumstance of a considerable portion of Philadelphia being united for municipal purposes with the county, has given rise to an erroneous impression with respect to the actual population of the city; and its magnitude relatively to other cities has, in consequence, been grievously underrated. In point of fact, Philadelphia continues to be in respect to population the first city of the union, as a slight examination of the details of the census of 1820 will demonstrate. The whole population of the city and county of Philadelphia was, as we have seen, 136,497. Now if we deduct from this amount the returns of the several townships of the county, which are not properly part of the suburbs, and of which the population

may be stated in round numbers at 15,000, we shall find the true number of the population in the built parts of the city to have been 121,497. The return of the census of New-York for the same year included the whole island on which the city stands, and which is about fifteen miles in length, and a part of it devoted to agricultural purposes. The whole amount of population in the island of New-York, was returned 123,706. Making a deduction for those parts of the island which are not properly included in the city, and of which the population may be estimated at about 7000, the true number of inhabitants in the city proper was about 116,706. The following table, framed accordingly, exhibits the rank and population of the five principal cities of the United States, according to the census of 1820.

1.	Philadelphia	121,497
2.	New-York	116,706
3.	Baltimore	62,627
4.	Boston	43,893
5.	Charleston	37,481

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS, RELATING TO THE COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, CAPITAL, &c. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Commerce.

For a considerable period after the peace of 1783, Philadelphia, stood at the head of the commercial cities of the Union. The profitable carrying trade, and the great demand in Europe for bread stuffs, consequent upon the wars which arose out of the French Revolution, caused great activity in commerce, and greatly enriched this city. The superior advantages of New York, however, arising from her proximity to the ocean, have gradually raised her to the first rank in commerce, and placed her at a great distance beyond the other ports of the United States. After the peace of 1815, the commerce of Philadelphia declined to a very low ebb, in common with that of Boston, Baltimore, and other cities. The new state of things produced by a general peace

closed many profitable avenues; new channels were to be found; large profits were no longer to be expected; and it required some time for mercantile habits to adapt themselves to the change. Within the last four years, however, commerce and trade have again revived: a steady though gradual improvement is taking place, and Philadelphia is evidently resuming her former elevated rank in commerce. That she can approach New York, is not to be expected; but it is believed, that with the rapid increase of her manufactures, with her abundant capital and enterprise, and the spring which the completion of the Chesapeake and Susquehanna canals and of the Lehigh and Schuylkill navigation, will give to her energies, she will not be far behind that active port.

"Proximus et non longo intervallo."

The following tables, the details of which were furnished from the Register's Office of the Treasury, show the value of the exports and imports of the four principal cities for several years—

1. Statement of the total value of the Exports from the four principal Cities, since 1818.

	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
New-York - -	12,373,569	11,994,427	12,244,608	16,112,978	17,802,457
Boston - - -	8,105,687	7,721,627	8,669,019	9,311,633	10,633,119
Philadelphia -	5,936,534	6,078,635	7,883,597	8,776,187	9,550,358
Baltimore - -	5,926,213	6,442,912	3,739,610	4,461,615	5,015,279

2. Statement of the value of *Domestic Goods, Produce, &c.* Exported from the same Cities, since 1818.

	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
New-York - -	7,273,886	7,081,854	6,980,750	10,004,286	10,126,462
Boston - - -	2,557,088	2,509,379	2,511,864	2,887,400	2,740,035
Philadelphia -	2,851,879	2,771,613	3,797,115	3,909,672	3,107,612
Baltimore - -	3,648,065	4,515,145	2,604,066	3,431,049	3,158,163

3. Statement of the value of *Foreign Goods, &c.,* Exported from the same Cities, since 1818.

	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
New-York - -	5,090,683	4,912,573	5,263,858	6,108,692	7,675,995
Boston - - -	5,548,599	5,212,248	6,157,155	6,424,233	7,993,084
Philadelphia -	3,084,655	3,307,022	4,086,482	4,866,315	6,442,748
Baltimore - -	2,278,148	1,927,767	1,135,544	1,030,564	1,257,111

It appears from these statements, that while in the total amount of exports New-York stands first, Boston second, and Philadelphia third, in the *domestic* exports Philadelphia ranks before Boston, and in *foreign* exports Boston ranks before New-York.

It will be seen also, from these statements, and from the following statement of imports, that the trade of Philadelphia is steadily augmenting.

4. Statement of the value of Imports into the four principal Cities, in 1821, 1822, 1823.

	1821.	1822.	1823.
New-York - -	23,534,703	35,317,802	29,275,854
Boston - - -	11,993,857	17,365,018	14,691,156
Philadelphia -	9,312,824	12,340,310	13,225,643
Baltimore - -	3,066,438	4,786,820	4,935,425

5. Statement of the value of the Imports and Exports in the first quarter of 1824, in the four Cities.

	Imports.		Exports.
New-York -	\$8,655,977	-	\$4,134,043
Boston - -	2,365,822	-	1,604,407
Philadelphia -	2,473,931	-	913,541
Baltimore -	962,479	-	640,090

A large amount of goods has been heretofore imported into New-York, on account of Philadelphia merchants; but in consequence of the establishment of three lines of packets to Liverpool, the business has, in a great measure, been restored to Philadelphia, and will be completely so in a short period.

6. Statement of the *Tonnage of Philadelphia.*

	Tons.	95ths.
Amount of outstanding registered tonnage, on the 30th of June, 1824,	-	-
Amount outstanding enrolled do.	-	-
Amount licensed do. under 20 tons,	-	-
Total outstanding tonnage,	-	-

7. Statement of the amount of Duties on Imported Goods, secured or paid, in the four principal Cities, in 1823, and first quarter of 1824.

	1823.		1st qr. 1824.
New-York	\$9,022,435	-	\$2,389,193
Philadelphia	3,999,690	-	673,121
Boston	3,848,474	-	626,674
Baltimore	1,216,880	-	226,665

Statement of the number of vessels which have entered the port of Philadelphia from foreign ports, for the first six months of 1824.

	Ships.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sloops.
January	0	4	4	0
February	6	9	2	0
March	7	13	18	0
April	9	24	14	2
May	13	15	14	0
June	13	26	21	1
	48	91	73	3—215 Total.

Of these, 7 were from Canton, 27 from Great Britain, and the balance from various other parts.

There are now on the stocks in Philadelphia the following vessels:

5 ships
4 brigs
12 schooners

21

Quantity of Flour, &c. inspected in Philadelphia.

Year	Wheat Flour. Barrels.	Rye Flour. Barrels.	Corn Meal. Hhds.	Corn Meal. Barrels.	Middlings. Barrels.
1822,	270,527	26,100	7567	19,268	2415
1823,	296,171	32,314	6277	20,524	3732

Manufactures.

Philadelphia is deservedly celebrated for the number and value of its manufactures; and it was confidently expected that a general view of them could be prepared for this work. The publishers have, however, been disappointed in respect to the materials for such an account, and can in the present edition submit only such prominent facts as they have been provided with, trusting that in a future impression they will be enabled to give a full statement of this interesting branch of the public industry.

The following is taken from an article published in one of the journals in 1823.

"The number of looms employed in the cotton manufactures in Philadelphia is estimated at 2000, requiring annually a supply of near 3,000,000 pounds of raw cotton, which produce 2,500,000 pounds of yarn; this is wove into 9,984,000 yards of cloth, of the average value of twenty cents a yard, and amounts to the sum of \$1,996,800 dollars. The value is supposed to be distributed as follows: To the planters, \$391,515; to the spinners, \$446,428; to the weavers and spoolers, \$648,960; to the master weavers, on the interest of money and profit, \$49,920; to the merchant, for dye stuffs, freight, and commissions, \$349,102."

It is believed that the number of looms now in operation in the city and its vicinity, does not fall short of 5000; from whence, if the foregoing calculations are correct, a computation may be made of the amount and value of the goods, &c. produced by this branch of manufactures.

There are in Philadelphia and its vicinity upwards of thirty cotton factories, most of them on an extensive scale. The average number of spindles used in these establishments is about 1400, and the number of persons actually employed is supposed to be about 3000.

There are fifteen breweries in Philadelphia, which employ one hundred and seventy persons, and sell, at the present reduced rates, malt liquor amounting annually to \$300,000 in value. The price of malt liquor in Philadelphia, has been reduced within the last year about one third.

From the most accurate information that can be ascertained, it is believed that there are about 3000 females employed in the different branches of tailors' work.

Manufacturers, Artisans, &c. of Philadelphia.

The following list is taken from the Directory for 1823-4. It is obviously incorrect and incomplete, and generally embraces *only the master workmen*, or such as are householders, or keep a shop or store; it will nevertheless be found an interesting table, as furnishing information of the varieties of trades and occupations and professions pursued in this city. It will be remembered, too, that the Directory contains a catalogue of such persons only as reside within the most thickly settled parts of the city.

33 Artists.	5 Bandbox makers.
148 Attorneys and counsellors at law.	3 Bridle bitt makers.
1 Auger filer.	5 Button makers.
10 Auger makers.	19 Boat Builders.
1 Buckskin maker.	2 Copperplate makers.
1 Black lead-pencil maker.	1 Coach lace and fringe maker.
1 Black lead crucible ma- ker.	3 Coach spring makers.
2 Burr millstone makers.	16 Coach painters.
4 Bark manufacturers.	2 Coach lamp and glass cut- ters.
1 Brand cutter.	9 Coach trimmers.
7 Bellows makers.	3 Coach smiths.
57 Brewers.	59 Coach makers.
62 Brickmakers.	2 Coach wheelwrights.
47 Bookbinders.	13 Cutlers.
238 Blacksmiths.	13 Chemists.
125 Bricklayers.	18 Copperplate printers.
214 Bakers.	24 Coppersmiths.
55 Brushmakers.	34 Clock, clock and watch makers.
51 Brass-founders and bell- hangers.	67 Chair makers, Windsor and fancy.
4 Basket makers.	11 Carvers, common and or- namental.
29 Block, block and pump makers.	

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 13 Carvers and gilders. | 1 Feather maker. |
| 84 Comb makers. | 2 Fancy morocco box makers. |
| 606 Carpenters. | 8 Fringe, fringe and tassell makers. |
| 8 Card makers, playing, &c. | 3 Fur workers. |
| 211 Cabinet makers. | 1 Floor cloth manufacturer. |
| 4 Calico stampers. | 2 Frame makers. |
| 26 Curriers. | 1 Frame work knitter. |
| 151 Coopers. | |
| 22 Caulkers. | 2 Gold burnishers. |
| 1 Car maker. | 3 Gun-stock makers. |
| 1 Cotton winder. | 1 Glass blower. |
| 6 Corset makers. | 6 Glue makers. |
| 4 Chair painters. | 8 Gilders. |
| 1 Chip-hat manufacturer. | 10 Glove makers. |
| 6 Chocolate and mustard works. | 10 Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers. |
| 1 Cowskin-whip maker. | 7 Gold beaters. |
| 2 Clock-dial makers and japaners. | 34 Gunsmiths. |
| 2 Cotton-card makers. | 1 Glass cutt ~~er~~ . |
| 1 Clamp, for brushes, maker. | |
| 1 Cloth-sponger. | 85 Hair dressers. |
| 1 Copal-varnish maker. | 56 Hatters. |
| 2 Composition ornament makers. | 21 Harness makers. |
| 2 Cork cutters. | 2 Haircloth makers. |
| | 1 Hardware manufacturer. |
| 36 Distillers. | 1 Hydraulic engine maker. |
| 31 Dyers, and dyers and scourers. | |
| 1 Distiller of spirits of turpentine. | 11 Iron founders. |
| 1 Drum maker. | |
| 46 Engravers. | 44 Jewellers. |
| | 5 Joiners. |
| 6 Fire and other engine makers. | 2 Japanners. |
| 1 Fur cutter. | 1 Jack maker. |
| 2 Fire fender and bird cage makers. | 9 Last and boot-tree makers. |
| 2 Farriers. | 2 Leather dyers. |
| | 5 Locksmiths. |
| | 9 Lace, lace and fringew ~~er~~ vers. |

- 6 Looking-glass frame makers.
- 2 Looking-glass makers.
- 1 Looking-glass silverer.
- 2 Lamp makers.
- 2 Mathematical instrument makers.
- 10 Machine makers.
- 6 Marble cutters.
- 15 Mast and spar makers.
- 42 Morocco dressers.
- 2 Machinists.
- 9 Millwrights.
- 6 Musical instrument makers.
- 98 Milliners.
- 32 Ministers of the gospel.
- 2 Mustard manufacturers.
- 1 Marble paper maker.
- 6 Mahogany sawyers.
- 1 Morocco hat maker.
- 1 Mast-hoop maker.
- 1 Mop and thrum maker.
- 11 Nail cutters.
- 1 Oil maker.
- 1 Organ builder.
- 2 Ornamental paper hanging makers.
- 7 Ornamental painters.
- 2 Ornamental plasterers.
- 117 Physicians.
- 127 Printers.
- 1 Preparer of essences.
- 23 Plumbers.
- 78 Painters.
- 40 Painters and glaziers.
- 67 Plasterers.
- 30 Potters.
- 16 Paper stainers.
- 8 Pocket-book makers.
- 3 Plough makers.
- 2 Printing press makers.
- 16 Plane makers.
- 20 Paper hangers.
- 6 Paper hanging manufacturers.
- 10 Paper makers.
- 2 Pattern (for stoves, &c.) makers.
- 1 Plaster of paris manufacturer.
- 3 Piano-forte makers.
- 1 Pewterer.
- 1 Paint manufacturer.
- 2 Print cutters.
- 2 Printing ink makers.
- 3 Quill manufacturers.
- 32 Riggers.
- 42 Rope makers.
- 3 Rule and square makers.
- 5 Reed makers.
- 1 Refiner of metals.
- 1 Riveted Fire Hose maker.
- 1 Spectacle maker.
- 30 Silversmiths.
- 5 Shipsmiths.
- 7 Saddle-tree makers.
- 30 Skin dressers.
- 3 Spring makers.
- 5 Sign painters.
- 3 Stove finishers.
- 34 Sugar refiners.
- 6 Starch makers.
- 15 Stone masons.
- 40 Silver platers.
- 98 Shipwrights.
- 43 Sail makers.

ters.	457 Taylors.
rs.	75 Tayloresses.
and spoolers.	46 Turners of wood, ivory, and metals.
a	13 Trunk makers.
penters.	63 Tallow chandlers.
ters and hoot-	137 Tobacconists, and segar makers.
akers.	81 Tanners.
cer.	15 Tinsmiths.
ers.	36 Tin-plate workers.
shavers.	17 Type founders.
aker.	1 Tin plater.
ap and candle	1 Tag maker.
.	1 Town clock maker and machinist.
weavers.	1 Truss maker.
nd spade makers.	2 Thimble makers.
er makers.	
se maker.	
ers.	27 Upholsterers.
bottom maker.	27 Umbrella makers.
's instrument ma-	
ngine maker.	207 Victuallers or butchers.
akers.	4 Venetian blind makers.
re manufacturer.	
nufacturer.	3 Woollen manufacturers.
unufacturers.	12 Wire workers.
aker.	1 Washing machine maker.
e and thermome-	2 Worsted and woollen yarn manufacturers.
scr.	19 Whitesmiths.
ufacturers.	37 Watchmakers.
	9 Whipmakers.
kers.	241 Weavers.
LOURS maker.	56 Wheelwrights.
ker for taking out	11 Wharf builders.
	1 White and red lead manu- facturer.
wheel makers.	1 Wafer maker.
wax and wafer	2 Watch case makers.
	1 Whalebone cutter.
aw-millers.	
on manufacturer.	

It appears by the above list, that the whole number of persons engaged in manufacturing, or other occupations or professions, in Philadelphia, is nearly 7000; and these, as has been observed, are principally the master workmen. If the amount be multiplied by the average number of journeymen or apprentices supposed to be employed, a pretty fair calculation may be made of the number of persons engaged in productive employments in this city. A large portion of the journeymen and others employed in various branches of manufactures, reside in the outskirts of the city, and are not included in the Directory.

The amount of umbrellas annually manufactured in Philadelphia, is about \$400,000.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The exertions made by Philadelphia for, and the money embarked in, enterprises of internal improvement, have far exceeded those of any city in the Union. It must be remembered, that, vast as are the efforts of the *state* of New York, the city of New York has had no other agency in them than lending money on good security and on interest; whereas the advances made by the citizens of Philadelphia have been hazarded upon their own responsibility, and exceed considerably in amount the estimated cost of the canals of New York. The gross amount of money advanced for the several objects, are alone given here; but they are taken from correct data. A more particular account of several of these public works will be found in another part of this work.

Bridges over the river Schuylkill, &c.	\$424,000
Old subscription to the Susquehanna and Schuyl-	
kill canal,	500,000
New subscriptions to the same	450,000
Schuylkill Navigation Company,	1,500,000
Lehigh Navigation Company,	500,000
Chesapeake and Delaware old and new stock,	900,000

Amount carried forward, \$4,274,600

Amount brought forward,	\$ 4,274,000
Conewago falls, made with Philadelphia capital, 100,000	
Lancaster and other turnpikes leading to the	
city, and constructed with its capital; Water	
Works, &c. - - - - -	2,810,000
	<u>\$ 7,184,000</u>

Exceeding largely the whole amount expended on the New York canal.

CAPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following statements will serve to show the amount of the capital or wealth of Philadelphia, as exhibited by the amount of stock held by its citizens, the valuation of its real estate, &c.

1. *Amount of the Capital of Philadelphia invested in the National Stocks.*

The whole amount of the Debt of the United States, on the 1st of January, 1824, was \$90,451,834 24 cts. Of this sum, \$43,509,211 52 cts. are held in Philadelphia, thus divided:—

Owned by its citizens and corporate	
bodies, - - - - -	\$29,182,499 50
Owned by foreigners, - - - - -	14,326,712 02
	<u>43,509,211 52</u>
Our own citizens receive an annual in-	
terest on this debt, of - - - - -	1,700,668 11
And foreigners, - - - - -	743,915 42
	<u>2,444,583 54</u>

The annual interest on the whole debt of the United States is - - - - - 5,642,724 95

Of which, as is shown above, Philadel-

phia receives - - - - - 2,444,583 54

or very near *one-half* of the whole.

New York receives, for her citizens and

foreigners, - - - - - 1,338,950 39

Boston, - - - - - 1,178,357 74

Baltimore, - - - - - 208,365 16

2. *Amount of the Stock of the Bank of the United States held by Philadelphia.*

Philadelphia holds in the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, 37,269 shares, valued according to the present price at 122 dollars per share, and amounting to \$4,545,818. The annual dividend received in this city on that stock, at the present low rate of dividend, is 186,345 dollars.

New York holds in this stock 40,289 shares.

Massachusetts, - - - - - 27,837 do.

Baltimore, - - - - - 38,490 do.

3. *Capital Stock of the Banks of the City and Liberties.*

Bank of Pennsylvania, - - - - - 2,500,000

Bank of Philadelphia, - - - - - 1,800,000

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, - - - - - 1,250,000

Commercial Bank, - - - - - 1,000,000

Bank of North America, - - - - - 830,000

Stephen Girard's Bank, - - - exceeding 1,000,000

Mechanic's Bank, - - - - - 534,000

Schuylkill Bank, - - - - - 500,000

Northern Liberties Bank, - - - - - 250,000

Germantown Bank, - - - - - 152,000

\$ 9,816,000

4. *Capital Stock invested in Insurance Companies.*

North America, - - - - - \$ 600,000

Pennsylvania, - - - - - 500,000

Phœnix, - - - - - 480,000

Amount carried forward, \$ 1,580,000

	Amount brought forward,	\$ 1,580,000
Philadelphia,	- - - - -	400,000
Union,	- - - - -	300,000
Marine,	- - - - -	300,000
Delaware,	- - - - -	200,000
United States,	- - - - -	100,000
Fire Insurance Offices, and Offices for insurance on Lives,	- - - - -	1,120,000
		\$ 4,000,000

5. *Value of Real and Personal Estate.*

The official valuation of real estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, in 1823, was \$35,071,080. At the period in which the assessment was made, real estate had depreciated greatly in value, and it is well known that the assessment is never more than one-half of the actual value of the estate: this amount may therefore be doubled, \$70,142,160

Shipping, merchandise, stock in manufac-
tories, bonds and mortgages on property
out of the city, city stock, plate, furniture,
&c. may safely be estimated at - - 35,000,000

Total value of real and personal estate, \$105,142,160

Recapitulation.

Capital invested in government stock,	-	\$ 29,182,500
Stock in the United States' Bank,	-	4,545,818
Stock in the city banks,	- - -	9,816,000
Stock in insurance companies,	- -	4,000,000
Stock in bridges, canals, and turnpike roads,	-	5,600,000
Real estates,	- - - - -	70,142,160
Personal estate besides stock,	- -	35,000,000
Total,	-	\$ 158,286,478

Proportion of the Florida Award paid in Philadelphia.

It may be stated, as an evidence of the extent of the foreign commerce and enterprise of the citizens of Philadelphia, th

the share of the awards paid to them under the Florida treaty, for spoiliations on commerce, considerably exceeds that of any other city in the Union. The following is a correct statement of the amount appropriated to the different parts of the United States:—

Philadelphia	- -	\$ 1,250,000
New York	- - - -	1,000,000
Baltimore	- - - -	700,000
All New England	-	1,750,000
South of the Potomac		300,000
		\$ 5,000,000

Contributions to the State Government.

The average annual expenses of the government of Pennsylvania are about 325,000 dollars, including interest on her debt. Of this amount Philadelphia pays 250,000 dollars, or four-fifths of the whole.

Post Office.

The amount paid in the course of a year for the postage of letters, is a good evidence of the activity of business in a place. The following statement shows the amount paid in 1823, in each of the principal cities:—

New York	- - -	\$ 92,891
Philadelphia	- - - -	77,048
Boston	- - - -	49,923
Baltimore	- - - -	41,442

Newspapers.

The following statement exhibits the number of *daily* newspapers published in each of the principal cities:—

Philadelphia	- - -	11
New York	- - -	7
Baltimore	- - -	5
Boston	- - -	2

There are eighteen newspapers published in Philadelphia, of which eleven are daily. The number of impressions annually printed by the daily papers, is upwards of 3,000,000. *There are sent by mail from the Philadelphia post office,*

every three months, 162,040 newspapers published in this city, and annually 648,160; the annual postage of which amounts to \$7459 48 cts.

Real Estate, and Taxes.

The valuation of the real estate within the chartered limits of the city, in 1823, was - - - - \$21,136,215
Valuation of the county - - - - 13,934,865

\$35,071,080

The amount of the tax on real estate for county purposes, in 1823, was - - - - \$113,878 93 cts.

The amount of personal tax - - - - 8,666 07

Total - - - \$122,545 00

Internal Trade.

The value of goods sent by wagons from Philadelphia westward, is immense. The publishers were anxious to obtain an estimate of the amount, but have not been successful in time for this edition. A single fact may however be stated, to give an idea of the extent of this business. The number of wagons loaded for Pittsburgh, by a single house in Philadelphia, in 1823, was upwards of 200, the average weight of which was 4000 lbs.; and the freight alone, at the present reduced rate of 3 dolls. per cwt., was \$24,000.

Population.

By the 4th section of the 1st article of the state constitution, it is directed, that an enumeration of the *taxable* inhabitants in the several counties and cities shall be made once in every period of seven years. The following statement, taken from the official return, shows the increase of the taxable inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, from 1814 to 1821:

	1814.	1821.	Increase.
Philadelphia city	9,383	12,696	3,313
county	10,486	15,196	4,710
Total	<u>19,869</u>	<u>27,892</u>	<u>8,023</u>

The whole number of taxables in the state, in 1821, was 208,512; while the whole population, by the marshal's return of 1820, was 1,049,458. It appears, then, that one person in five of the whole population is a taxable inhabitant. The increase of the taxable inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, between 1814 and 1821, is very striking, when compared with that of the remainder of the state; the increase of the former being upwards of 40 per cent., while of the latter the increase is only about 25 per cent.

Negro Population.

The city contained, in 1820, 7331 coloured persons; of whom there were living in the families of white persons, 1 servants, assistants, &c. - - - 846 males,
1739 females.

Total number of negro servants, 2585

Those who kept house, or were living in families of the own colour, were - - - 2115 males,
2631 females.

Total - - - 4746

In the suburbs of the city, there were, in 1820, 3398 coloured persons, of whom there lived as servants, 182 males,
343 females.

Housekeepers, &c. - - - 525
2873
3398

The number of negroes returned as taxable inhabitants, 1821, was, in the city 1351, in the suburbs 619, total 1970 of whom 229 owned real estate, which was assessed \$124,289, the probable value of which was upwards 200,000 dollars!

In Cedar ward, in 1820, there were 1047 white families, 612 coloured families

PART V.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

These are exceedingly numerous in Philadelphia, and the protection of the land being extended to all sects alike, it is not surprising that the modes of belief and worship should be various and subdivided. A Christian stranger, from whatever quarter he may come, will scarcely fail to find a congregation worshipping according to the doctrine, and in the manner to which he has been accustomed. With one or two exceptions, the earliest churches now standing are not remarkable for their exterior beauty. Within the last few years a striking change has been effected, and Philadelphia may now boast of several places of public worship, which are in more than one sense an ornament to it. Some account of the principal of these edifices will be given in the course of this chapter.

The different religious denominations of Philadelphia may be arranged as follows.

I. THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

This ancient society of Christians has four churches.

1. *The Cathedral Church of St. Mary's*, situated in Fourth street, between Prune and Spruce streets, built in 1763, and enlarged and improved in 1810. It is now 100 feet by 71. The front on Fourth street is neat and in good taste. The altar has a very beautiful and impressive effect. An unfortunate dispute has existed between the congregation and the Catholic bishop, for two or three years past, which has risen, on more than one occasion, to a disturbance of the public order and peace. The present pastor of this church is the Rev. Mr. O'Mealy. His right to officiate in this capacity is however denied by the bishop.

2. *St. Augustine's*, in Fourth street, opposite to New street, and near to Vine street, was built in 1800. Its pastor is the Rev. Dr. Hurley.

3. *The Holy Trinity*, corner of Spruce and Sixth streets, was built in 1789, and is 100 feet long and 60 feet wide. Its pastor is the Rev. Mr. Roloff.

4. *St. Joseph's*, in a court between Willing's Alley & Walnut street, was built in 1733, and has recently been

larged. It is at present occupied by that portion of the congregation of St. Mary's which attached itself to the side of the bishop, in the unhappy disputes of that church.

Another Catholic church is contemplated to be built by the present worshippers at St. Joseph's.

II. THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Of this denomination of Christians there are nine churches in Philadelphia.

1. *Christ's Church*, in Second street, between Market and Arch, one of the most ancient, and certainly not the least striking or beautiful of the religious edifices in this city. So early as 1710, a wooden church stood on the site of the present building, which was begun in 1727. It is 90 feet long, and 60 feet wide. The steeple (for a long time the only one of which Philadelphia could boast) is a very graceful piece of architecture. It is 190 feet high, and has a ring of eight bells.

2. *St. Peter's*, built in 1761, is at the corner of Pine and Third streets. It is 90 feet in length, and 60 in breadth.

3. *St. James'*, in Seventh street, between Market and Arch streets, was built in 1809, and is 90 feet long, and 60 wide. The foundation of a steeple is laid. The three churches, of Christ's, St. Peter's, and St. James', are united under the rectorship of the bishop, the venerable Dr. White. The assistant ministers are Dr. Abercrombie, and Rev. Messrs. Kemper and Delancey.

4. *St. Paul's*, in Third street, between Walnut and Spruce, and opposite to Willing's alley, was built in 1763. It is 90 feet long and 60 wide. The present rector is the Rev. Mr. Allen.

5. *St. John's*, is on the south side of Brown street, between St. John street and Rose alley, in the Northern Liberties, and was built a few years since. The exterior of this edifice is very imposing. It is built of brick, with two lofty columns and a portico in front. The present rector is the Rev. Mr. Boyd.

6. *St. Stephen's*, in Tenth street, between Chesnut and Market streets, was consecrated on the 27th of February, 1823. Its extreme length, from east to west, is 102 feet. It is one of the most perfect specimens of the Gothic architecture in this country. The western front presents two octangular towers, eighty-six feet high, but which are intend-

ed to be still higher. The pulpit and chancel are highly finished, and the *coup d'œil*, on entering the church, is in the highest degree impressive. The windows are embellished with cherubim in stained glass, imported from England. The Rev. Mr. Montgomery is the present rector.

7. *St. Andrew's*, in Eighth street, between Locust and Spruce streets, was consecrated on the 31st of May, 1823. The character of the edifice is Grecian. The front is intended to be a copy of the portico of the Temple of Bacchus at Teos. The interior of the building is of a similar character of architecture, and highly decorated. A spire, the foundation of which is laid, is intended to be added to the western end of the building. The whole length of the church, including the spire, is 130 feet, and its breadth 65 feet. The Rev. Mr. Bedell is the present rector.

8. *Trinity Church* is on the south side of Catharine street, between Second and Third streets. It is a neat brick building. The interior is plain, but in good taste. The Rev. Mr. Ives is the present rector.

9. *St. Matthew's* is a neat brick building, situated in Franciscville, in the north-western suburb of the city. It was consecrated in June, 1824, by the Right Rev. Bishop White.

Besides these, there is an Episcopal church called *St. Mark's*, at Mantua, on the borders of the city; and another at Germantown, named *St. Luke's*.

III. PRESBYTERIANS.

The members of this communion have several places of worship in Philadelphia.

1. *The First Presbyterian Congregation* assembled, until recently, in an edifice of handsome exterior, in Market-street, between Second and Third streets, which was taken down in 1822. The present church was built in the same year, and stands in a beautiful situation at the corner of Washington Square and Seventh streets. The edifice is Grecian, and its model was the Ionic temple on the river Ilyssus at Athens. It is built of brick, and coated with mortar, painted in imitation of marble. The roof is surmounted by a cupola, in which is a bell. The pastor is the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

2. *The Second Presbyterian Church* is at the corner of Arch and Third streets. It was built in 1750, and enlarged in 1807. The Rev. Dr. Janeway is the pastor.

3. *The Third Presbyterian Church* is in Pine street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Its pastor is the Rev. Dr. Ely.

4. *The Fourth Presbyterian Church* is in Fifth, near Cedar or South street. Its pastor is the Rev. George Potts.

5. *The Fifth Presbyterian Congregation* worships at a new and very neat brick building, erected in Arch street, above Tenth, and first used for divine service in June, 1823. It is ornamented by a steeple 165 feet high, of good proportions and effect. The pastor is the Rev. Mr. Skinner.

6. *The Sixth Presbyterian Church*, is a neat brick building on the north side of Spruce street, near to Sixth. The pastor is the Rev. Dr. Neill.

7. *The Seventh Presbyterian Church*, is the building formerly called the Tabernacle, situated at the head of Ranstead's court, which leads from Fourth street west, between Chesnut and Market streets. Its pastor is the Rev. Mr. Engles.

8. *The Eighth Presbyterian Church* is in Spruce street, on the south side, between Third and Fourth streets. The pastor is the Rev. Mr. Arbuckle. This church was formerly styled "The Associate Reformed," but has recently attached itself to the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

9. *The Ninth Presbyterian Church* is on the west side of Thirteenth street, between Market and Arch streets. This neat and ornamental church was built in 1814, in consequence of the bequest of a sum of money for the purpose by Mrs. Margaret Duncan. The pastor is the Rev. Mr. M'Innis.

10. *The First Presbyterian Church* in the Northern Liberties is at the north-west corner of Coates and Second. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Patterson.

11. *The Kensington Presbyterian Church* is a very pretty building, situated on the north-east side of Palmer street, between Queen and Prince streets. The pastor is the Rev. Mr. Chandler.

12. *The Cohocksink Presbyterian Church* is on the Germantown road above Camac street. Service is performed here by a missionary.

13. *The First Presbyterian Congregation of Southwark* is at present worshipping in old Ebenczer church, belonging to the Methodist society, situated in Second street, between Catharine and Queen streets. A church is building for this congregation on the west side of Second street, between

and Christian streets. The pastor is the Rev. Mr.

les these churches, there are two buildings erected purpose of worship, according to the Presbyterian e, but which are not occupied by regular congrega-

One of these is the session-house of the Second Pres- n Church, a large building erected on Cherry street, Fifth street, and occasionally used as a place of wor- ie other, called the *Combined Mission House*, is a frame g situated between Front and Second streets, north of street, Kensington, and is also occasionally used as a f worship.

IV. THE SCOTS PRESBYTERIAN,

Associate Church, is a small brick building, on the north Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The es of this church do not differ materially from those of neral Assembly. The pastor of this church is the Rev. nks.

V. THE COVENANTERS,

Reformed Presbyterians. A congregation under this nation worships at a new building in Eleventh street, n Chesnut and Market streets. Pastor, Rev. Dr.

VI. THE BAPTISTS.

The First Baptist Church is on the west side of Second near to Arch street. The pastor was the Rev. Dr. ibe, recently dead.

The Second Baptist Church is situated on the west side l street, above Poplar lane, in the Northern Liberties. stor is the Rev. Mr. Kitts.

The Third Baptist Church is on the east side of Second between German and Catharine streets. The pastor lev. Mr. Ashton.

The Sansom Street Baptist Church, is a building of striking and novel architecture, situated on the south Sansom street, above Eighth street. The last pastor Rev. Dr. Staughton.

5. *The New Market Street Baptist Church* is situated in Market street, between Noble street and Duke street, in Northern Liberties. The pastor is the Rev. Mr. Griffin.

There is, besides these, a small building erected for purposes of Baptist worship, near to the Schuylkill.

VII. THE METHODISTS.

1. *St. George's*, on the east side of Fourth street, between Race and New streets.

2. *The New Ebenezer Church*, on the north side of Christian street, between Third and Fourth streets.

3. *Union Methodist Church* is in the south end of the College, on the west side of Fourth street, between Market and Arch.

4. *St. John's*, on the west side of St. John street, between Poplar lane and George streets.

5. *Kensington Methodist Church* is situated at the corner of Marlborough and Queen streets.

6. *Salem*, on the east side of Thirteenth street, between Spruce and Pine streets.

7. *Nazareth* is a frame building on Alban street, in square between Race and Vine streets, and Thirteenth and Juniper streets.*

There is, beside these, a neat brick building on Eleventh street, between Vine and Wood streets, erected for purposes of worship by members of the Methodist society.

VIII. THE FRIENDS, OR QUAKERS,

Have five places of worship:—

1. One on the south side of Pine street, between First and Second streets.

2. One in Keys's alley, which runs from Front to Second street, south of Vine street.

3. One on Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets. In this building, the yearly and monthly meetings of the society are held.

4. One in Green street, at the corner of Fourth street.

5. One on the west side of Twelfth street, between Chestnut and Market streets.

* This church does not belong to the "Methodist Connection."

IX. THE FREE QUAKERS

Have, or recently occupied, a place of worship at the southwest corner of Arch and Fifth streets.

X. GERMAN LUTHERAN.

1. *Zion Church* is a large and neat building, at the corner of Fourth and Cherry streets. The pastors are the Rev. Dr. Schæffer and Rev. Mr. Demmy.

2. *St. Michael's*, at the corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, is an old building of a venerable appearance. The pastors are the same as at Zion Church.

3. *St. John's*, on the north side of Race, between Fifth and Sixth streets, a new and handsome building. Service is performed in the English language in this church. Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Mayer.

Beside these, a congregation, worshipping according to the German Lutheran tenets, but in the English language, assembles occasionally in the northern end of the Old College, in Fourth, between Market and Arch streets; and divine service is celebrated in the German Lutheran Academy St. John street, every Tuesday night.

XI. GERMAN REFORMED.

1. One in Race street, near Fourth street; pastor, Rev. Mr. Helfenstein.

2. One in St. John street, between Tammany and Green streets; pastor, Rev. Mr. Vandersloot.

XII. REFORMED DUTCH.

1. One in Crown street, between Fourth and Fifth streets; pastor, Rev. Dr. Broadhead.

2. One in Eighth street, north of Callowhill street.

There is another congregation of this denomination worshipping at the Spring Garden school-house, corner of Buttonwood lane and Eighth street.

XIII. THE UNIVERSALISTS.

1. The First Universalist Church is on the south side of Lombard street, between Fourth and Fifth streets; pastor, the Rev. Mr. Kneeland.

2. The Second Universalist Church is at the corner of Crown and Callowhill streets. This is a very neat new building, with a portico and Doric front in imitation of marble: the interior is also handsomely decorated. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Morse.

XIV. SWEDENBORGIANS.

1. *The New Jerusalem Temple*, a neat building, at the corner of Twelfth and George streets.

A congregation, professing the doctrines of Swedenborg, is said to assemble in Southwark, at the Commissioners' Hall.

XV. MORAVIANS, OR UNITED BRETHREN.

A church was erected by this society, so early as 1742. It has recently been taken down, and a very neat edifice erected from a design by Strickland. The building is situated in Bread street, or Moravian alley, between Second and Third streets, near Race street. Pastor, Rev. Mr. Reinké.

XVI. SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

A venerable building, probably the most ancient place of worship in Philadelphia, commonly called the Swedes' Church, situated on the west side of Swanson street, between Prime and Christian streets. The pastor is the Rev. Dr. Collin.

XVII. MOUNT ZION.

A society, calling themselves the "Christian Church," or "Mount Zion," worship at a new building at the corner of Christian and Sixth streets.

XVIII. MENONISTS,

Or *Dunkers*, have one place of worship in Philadelphia, situated on Crown street and Old Fourth street, between Wood and Callowhill streets; pastor, Rev. Mr. Keyser.

XIX. BIBLE CHRISTIANS.

A sect under this name arose in 1817, and now worships in a neat frame building on the west side of Third street, near the Germantown road. Pastor, Rev. Mr. Metcalfe.

XX. MARINER'S CHURCH.

A place of worship, intended for the religious instruction of seamen is now building on the east side of Water street, between Walnut and Chesnut streets. The congregation at present worships at the Session-house in Cherry street, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Eastburn.

XXI. JEWS.

1. A synagogue, situated on the north side of Cherry street, above Third street. This building, recently erected, is 40 feet in front by 70 feet in depth, being two storeys in height, built in the Egyptian style, of stone from the falls of Schuylkill.

The principal entrance is through an elevated door-way, formed with inclined jambs, supporting a large coved cornice, in which is sculptured the *globe and wings*.

The interior embraces two semi-circular blocks of seats, displaying to the north and south of the *ark and altar*. The dome is supported with Egyptian columns copied from the temple at Tentyra, and is formed by semi-circular archivolts, joining a richly panelled segment, extending over the ark and altar.

In the centre of the dome is a lantern, which gives light to the altar.

The ark is situated in the east side, immediately opposite the altar, and is neatly decorated with pilasters, supporting a coved cornice, enriched with the globe and wings, together with a marble tablet, containing the ten commandments in Hebrew. It is approached by a flight of three steps between cheek-blocks which support two handsome tripods, crowned with lamps.

The galleries are semi-circular, extending round the north and south sides of the building, and are supported by the columns, which extend to the dome.

The building was designed by Mr. Strickland.

2. A synagogue in Church alley, between Second and Third streets, on the north side. This is called the German synagogue.

XXII. UNITARIANS,

Have one place of worship, at the corner of Locust and Tenth streets.

In addition to the foregoing places of worship, the following, belonging to or occupied by persons of colour, may be enumerated:—

1. The African *Episcopal* Church of *St. Thomas* is situated on the west side of Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune streets.

2. The first African *Presbyterian* Church is on the east side of Seventh street, between Shippen and Fitzwater streets.

3. The second African *Presbyterian* congregation worships at a building on the north side of Norris's alley, between Second and Front streets.

4. The African *Baptists* worship at a small frame building, situate in Smith's alley, between Eighth and Chester streets and Race and Vine streets.

5. There is also a brick building, situated in Thirteenth street, between Race and Vine streets, erected for the purpose of worship by African *Baptists*.

6.* *Bethel*, an African *Methodist* church, is situated on the east side of Sixth street, between Pine and Lombard streets.

7.* *Union*, another African *Methodist* Church, situated on the south side of Coates' street, near the Old York road.

8. *Zoar*, a third African *Methodist* church, is on the north side of Brown street, west of Fourth street.

9.* *Wesley* church, the fourth African *Methodist* church, is on the north side of Lombard street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

10.* Another African *Methodist* congregation worships at a small building, at the corner of Gill's alley, in Lombard street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Besides the places of worship enumerated in the preceding pages, there are four buildings, of small dimensions, erected by the Evangelical Society, in different parts of the suburbs. Public worship is also held at the Walnut street Prison, where a building has been erected for the purpose; at the Arch street Prison; at the Alms-House; at the Orphan's Asylum, the Widow's Asylum, and the Magdalen Asylum.

* *These churches do not belong to the "Methodist Connexion."*

RECAPITULATION.

the first column shows the number of buildings actually erected or occupied by each denomination, and the second column the number of organized congregations.

	Build- ings.	Congrega- tions.
Baptists - - - - -	8	6
Bible Christians - - - - -	1	1
Covenanters - - - - -	1	1
Episcopal - - - - -	10	10
Friends, or Quakers - - - - -	5	5
Free Quakers - - - - -	1	1
German Lutherans - - - - -	4	4
German Reformed - - - - -	2	2
Jews - - - - -	2	2
Mariner's Church - - - - -	1	1
Menonists - - - - -	1	1
Methodists - - - - -	13	12
Moravians - - - - -	1	1
Mount Zion - - - - -	1	1
Presbyterians - - - - -	17	15
Reformed Dutch - - - - -	2	3
Roman Catholics - - - - -	4	4
Scots Presbyterians - - - - -	1	1
Swedenborgians - - - - -	1	2
Swedish Lutherans - - - - -	1	1
Universalists - - - - -	2	2
Unitarians - - - - -	1	1
Evangelical Society - - - - -	4	
Prison Chapel - - - - -	1	
Orphan's Asylum - - - - -	1	
Widow's Asylum - - - - -	1	
Magdalen Asylum - - - - -	1	
	88*	77

The number of places of worship in New York, in 1823, according to statement published in the newspapers of that city, signed Jacob J. me, was 83.

The number of places of worship in Baltimore, in 1823, according to official map of that city, was 38.

Societies for the Promotion of Religion and Morality, &c.

The number of these praiseworthy institutions is very great and their usefulness very extensive. A list of the names merely, would occupy more space than can be conveniently allotted to them. The following catalogue, therefore, embraces only the principal associations:—

- The Philadelphia Bible Society.
- The Female Bible Society.
- The Marine Bible Society.
- The Apprentices' Bible Society.
- The Auxiliary Bible Society.
- The Young Men's Bible Society.
- The Episcopal Missionary Society.
- The Evangelical Society for promoting Christianity among the Poor in the suburbs of Philadelphia.
- The Baptist Missionary Society.
- The Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.
- The Philadelphia Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Board of Missions.
- The Philadelphia Missionary Society, auxiliary to the United Foreign Missionary Society.
- The Young Men's Missionary Society.
- The Female Missionary Society.
- The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
- The Common Prayer Book Society.
- The Episcopal Society for the advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania.
- The Episcopal Female Tract Society.
- The Religious Historical Society.
- The Mosheim Society.
- The Female Society for educating the Heathen.
- The Education Society for preparing Young Men for the Ministry.
- The Philadelphia Auxiliary Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews.
- The Philadelphia Auxiliary Colonization Society.
- The Pennsylvania Peace Society.
- The Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Economy.

Annexed to the Associate Church in Walnut street, is a Theological Seminary for the purpose of educating young men for the ministry. Lectures, elementary and critical, on the Hebrew language, on divinity, chronology, &c. are annually given.

PART VI.

CHARITABLE AND HUMANE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Institutions for the relief of the unfortunate, the poor, the sick, the maimed, the helpless, and the miserable, abound in Philadelphia. Philanthropy is here almost the ruling passion, and justifies the appellation given to the city by its benevolent founder. There is reason to believe, that the amount given annually in Philadelphia for charitable purposes, is greater than in any other city of equal population in the world. Besides the public assessments for the support of the poor, which amount to an enormous sum annually, and the private benefactions to paupers, charity and relief are distributed through an hundred channels to those who require it; and there is scarcely any form of human evil which will not find an antidote or a remedy prepared for it. It is not easy to ascertain how much money is annually expended by the citizens of Philadelphia on purposes of beneficence, but it is probable that it does not fall short of six hundred thousand dollars.

At the head of the public establishments for the relief of misfortune, is the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, an institution, which, in respect to the wisdom of its system and excellence of its management, has no superior in any part of the world. It was founded in the year 1750, and owed its birth principally to the exertions of Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Thomas Bond. For the first four years the managers occupied a hired house in Market street; but in 1755, the east wing of the present elegant building was erected, and the institution established there. The western wing was built in 1796, and the centre building

finished in 1804. The house, in its present form, with its various appendant buildings, occupies the entire square between Eighth, Ninth, Spruce, and Pine streets, and has its principal front on the latter street. It consists of a square central building, united by edifices eighty feet by twenty-seven and thirty-four respectively to two wings running north and south, and parallel with the sides of the original square, in length one hundred and ten feet. For the purpose of ventilation, have been procured the lots of ground which surround the hospital on three sides, and which are kept open. The easternmost section of the building, from the central edifice, including the wing, is devoted to medical and surgical patients. The central building is occupied by the library, the apothecary's shop, the steward's rooms, &c.; and in the third story is an elegant amphitheatre for surgical operations and lectures, illuminated by a skylight. The west end is exclusively devoted to the lunatics, for whose separate use there is an enclosed space of ground, where they enjoy air and exercise. In a line with the eastern wing, and on the north side, is situated a lock hospital, three stories in height, neatly built, and capable of containing fifty patients. The inmates of the hospital are either paupers, or such as pay for their board and attendance. The number of the former averages from eighty to one hundred. The lunatic department contains about ninety patients, of whom about one third are females. The system pursued towards these unfortunate persons is admirably adapted to promote their comfort or cure. Chains are seldom used, and they are now mostly of leather: blows are never inflicted. Many have the liberty of the house, and are employed in some occupation which amuses the mind; and all are allowed exercise in the open air. In the eastern wing is an uncommonly fine lying-in ward, for married women. The library belonging to the institution contains about 7000 volumes, many of them rare and costly. The hospital affords an admirable practical school of medicine, and has thereby contributed greatly to the advancement and present splendid reputation of the Philadelphia medical lectures. Upward of 150 students have annually, for many years past, attended this infirmary. The affairs of the institution are managed by twelve persons, annually elected, who choose eight physicians and surgeons. Two managers, a physician, and surgeon, attend *regularly on Wednesday and Saturday of each week.* Admis-

sions are obtained by a certificate from a physician or surgeon, a note of security for the necessary expenses of clothing, &c., and by an order of a manager. In case of recent accidents, the patient is admitted without any preliminary order or security. The funds of the institution arise from the interest on its capital stock, which amounts to about \$142,000; from the exhibition of a painting by Benjamin West, presented by him to the institution, the profits of which average about \$1600 per annum; and from the board of pay patients, which average about \$30,000 per annum. With these means, from 210 to 250 patients (including paupers) are maintained at one time in the house.

The present officers are—Samuel Coates, Thomas Stewardson, Thomas P. Cope, Joseph Watson, Israel Cope, Thomas Morris, Alexander Elmslie, Matthew L. Bevan, Joseph Johnson, Roberts Vaux, Charles Roberts, William W. Fisher, *Managers*; Joseph S. Lewis, *Treasurer*.

The Dispensaries.

These valuable institutions are destined to afford medical assistance to the poor and needy at their own houses. It is obvious that there must be many, the situation of whose domestic affairs prevents their entering a hospital; and there are many others, whom an excusable pride deters from a public exhibition of their misery and wants. To such, an institution like the Dispensary must prove a signal blessing; and it cannot be doubted, that many valuable lives are saved to the community by its operation. The objects of its charity are the indigent sick of every description, and in every disease. Those who are unable to go abroad, are visited at their own houses; but those who can come out, attend at the Dispensary, where the physicians prescribe for them at stated times. There are three institutions of this nature in Philadelphia.

1. The *Philadelphia, or Central Dispensary*, established in 1786, which occupies a neat and commodious building, erected for the purpose in 1801, and situated in Fifth street, between Chesnut and Walnut, opposite to the City Square. The number of patients under the care of this institution, from December 1, 1822, to December 1, 1823, was 5041, of whom 4713 were cured, and only 101 died. The receipts

during that period amounted to \$2047 74 cts., and the expenses fully equalled the means of the society. The present officers are—William White, D. D., *President*; Joseph M. Paul, *Treasurer*; and eleven managers. There are eight attending physicians and surgeons, and four consulting physicians and surgeons.

2. The *Northern Dispensary* was established in 1816, and is, for the present, located in a private building at No. 373 North Front street. During the year 1823, 1508 patients were under the care of this institution, of whom 1395 recovered. Its income is very inconsiderable. The annual contributions for 1823, amounted to only \$56, while the expenses were about \$450. The deficiency was made up by donations. There are twelve managers, four attending physicians, and four consulting physicians. *President*, Rev. George Boyd; *Secretary*, Dr. Alexander Knight; *Treasurer*, John Barclay.

3. The *Southern Dispensary*, established in 1816, is situated on the south side of Shippen street, between Third and Fourth streets. The number of patients attended to during the year 1823, was 2869. Its receipts during 1823 amounted to about \$1000, while its expenditures were about \$1600. The increased expenses of the Dispensaries in 1823, arose from the unusual prevalence of epidemic fevers. The officers of the Southern Dispensary are—Charles Penrose, *President*; Robert M'Mullen, *Treasurer*; Peter Williamson, *Secretary*; and ten managers. There are six attending physicians and surgeons.

The Public Alms-House.

The Alms-House, or House of Employment, established by law for the reception of the poor, is situated on the square between Spruce and Pine, Tenth and Eleventh streets, and comprises a very extensive range of buildings. The establishment is under the direction of nine managers, appointed by the guardians of poor. In 1810, the average number of paupers supported and employed in the Alms-House, was

Men	526
Women	385
Children	383*

Total . . . 1294

* Two hundred and twelve of the children were at nurse out of the house.

The sum expended for their support was \$50,761 87 cts., being about \$39 for each pauper. The tax levied in 1811 for the support of the poor of the city and county, including those in the Alms-House, was \$83,000.

In 1823, the average number of paupers in the Alms-House was 1225; besides whom, 180 children were maintained at the Asylum in Fifth street.

The sum expended for the support of the paupers in the Alms-House in 1823, was about \$52,000, being for each pauper about \$42. The tax levied on the city and county in 1823, for the support of the poor, was about \$120,000.

In 1820, the managers established an Asylum for the children of the poor distinct from the Alms-House, in a large building on Fifth street, below Prime street, in Southwark, which they have since purchased. The good effects of this change upon the health and morals of the children, are very perceptible.

At the Alms-House there is an Infirmary, and clinical lectures are delivered to the medical class during the winter, by the professors of the medical school. There are two graduates, and four medical students, who reside in the house; and four surgeons, four physicians, and two accoucheurs, attached to the institution. Resident students pay an initiation fee of two hundred dollars, and are boarded and lodged in the house for one year. Medical students pay ten dollars for a ticket to attend the practice of the Infirmary, and have the use of the library, containing between 2 and 3000 volumes.

Most of the mechanical occupations are pursued within the walls of the institution by those who are able to work, and a portion of the expenses of the institution is defrayed by the proceeds of their labour. A tread wheel, for grinding grain, has recently been introduced.

The Friends' Alms-House,

Is situated in Walnut street, on the south side, between Third and Fourth streets. This interesting establishment is devoted by the society of Friends to the support or comfort of their own poor. The building forms a hollow square, and consists of a number of small rooms, each opening on a lot of ground, which is appropriated to the cultivation of herbs and other vegetables. Nothing can be more judicious than the plan and management of this institution, which, with

altogether depriving its inmates of the feeling of independence, provides for disease and declining years a refuge and maintenance.

Orphan Asylum,

Instituted by a society of ladies, in 1814, to provide for the support and education of poor children deprived of their parents. The Asylum is superintended by twenty-four managers, chosen annually by the contributors, who pay each two dollars per annum. A payment of thirty dollars creates a membership for life. The lot of ground on which the Asylum stands, at the north-east corner of Cherry street and Schuylkill Fifth street, was presented to the institution by Messrs. Ralston, Archer, Richards, and Wetherill; and a building was erected in 1817. On the morning of the 24th of January, 1822, this building was consumed by an accidental fire, and twenty-three of the little inmates perished. The sensibility of the citizens of Philadelphia was awakened by this lamentable occurrence, and private subscriptions to the amount of nearly 28,000 dollars were obtained, which, with a liberal grant of 5000 dollars by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, enabled the managers to rebuild the edifice. The present building, standing on the site of the former, has been constructed with a view to security from fire; and the arrangements for the convenience of the inmates are very judicious. During the year 1823, fifteen children were admitted, four were bound out, and two died, leaving in the Asylum eighty orphans. The income of the institution, during that year, from the permanent fund was \$1616, and the annual contribution from 500 subscribers, \$1000, while the expenses of the family amounted to \$3526 25 cts.; from which it appears, that the necessity still exists for a continuance of that charity which has heretofore been so liberally dispensed.

The institution is under the care of two directresses, a secretary, treasurer, and twenty-four managers, elected annually. The officers for 1824 are—Mrs. Maria Dorsey, *First Directress*; Mrs. Letitia Buchanan, *Second Directress*; Mrs. H. Markoe, *Treasurer*; Miss Gratz, *Secretary*.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum,

An institution for the education and support of orphans of Catholic parents, was incorporated in 1807. The Asylum is in

th street, near Spruce, adjoining the Church of the Holy nity. Seventy-three orphans have received support and education from this institution since its establishment, twenty-eight whom are at present in the Asylum, under the care of Sisters of Charity, who receive no compensation for their services. The institution is supported by donations and annual subscriptions. Its officers are—Rev. Michael Hurley, *President*; John Keating, Sen. *Vice-President*; Rev. Francis Roloff, *Chaplain*; Anthony Groves, *Treasurer*; and Joseph Snyder, *Secretary*.

The Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women,

Was instituted in 1817 by a society of ladies, and provides comfortable home and a decent maintenance for females in reduced circumstances. The Asylum is a neat substantial brick building, on Cherry street, between Schuylkill Fifth and Sixth streets. The income derived from annual contributions and life subscriptions, is about \$ 2000 ; and the number of inmates is about twenty-five. The government of the institution is vested in a first and second directress, a treasurer, secretary, and twenty-four managers, who are chosen annually. The present officers are—Mrs. Martha Duncan, *First Directress*; Mrs. Mary Yorke, *Second Directress*; Mrs. Mary Hodge, *Treasurer*; Mrs. W. L. Hodge, *Secretary*.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,

Was established in 1820, for the benevolent purpose of educating and imparting knowledge to this unfortunate class of persons. In the following year, it was incorporated by the Legislature, who liberally granted the sum of 8000 dollars, and directed that the sum of 160 dollars should be annually paid, for four years, by the state treasurer, for each indigent pupil taught in the school, provided that the annual payment to the institution should not exceed 8000 dollars. The building is now present occupied by the pupils is that large and convenient edifice at the corner of Eleventh and Market streets. The foundation of a building intended for the permanent seat of the institution was laid in June, 1824, at the corner of Broad and Pine streets. Besides the care of the intellectual and moral education of the pupils, the managers of this noble institution have exerted themselves to instruct them in useful branches of manufacture, that they may be qualified on le

ing the Asylum to maintain themselves in honest industry. The profits derived by the institution from the manufacture of different articles, during the year 1823, amounted to 70 cts. The number of pupils in the institution, on 18th of June, 1824, was seventy-six; and the expense during the year 1823, was about 8500 dollars. The affairs of the institution are under the direction of managers, chosen annually. The present officers are—Rt. Rev. Bishop *President*; Horace Binney, Roberts Vaux, Thomas C. Lader, and Dr. Chapman, *Vice-Presidents*; H. Williams, *Secretary*; and John Bacon, *Treasurer*.

The Philadelphia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb

Arose from a controversy between the directors of the Pennsylvania Institution and Mr. Seixas, the first teacher of that establishment, in consequence of which the latter was dismissed, and with the assistance of his friends commenced another institution. The school is established at the north-west corner of Market and Ninth streets. Its affairs are managed by a board of managers annually chosen, and supported by private contributions. In 1823, the legislature of the state granted one thousand dollars to the institution. The number of pupils at present is twelve. The officers for 1824 are—Robert Patterson, *President*; Samuel Richmond, Moses Levy, *Vice-Presidents*; Henry Simpson, *Secretary*; William Lippincott, *Treasurer*.

Christ Church Hospital,

An institution for the relief and support of aged females of the Episcopal Church, was founded by Dr. John Keen, formerly an eminent physician of Philadelphia, who bequeathed a considerable estate to the rector, wardens, and vestry of the United Episcopal Churches, for this purpose. Subsequent bequests and contributions have augmented the funds of this valuable charity, which supplies food, lodging, and medical attendance to about sixteen females. The institution, which was for a long time established at No. 111 Arch street, has recently been removed to a new and convenient building erected for the purpose in Cherry street above Third street, forty feet in front and forty in depth.

Eye and Ear Infirmary.

An institution under this name was established in 1822, and promises to be extensively useful to the poor. It is located at No. 4 South Seventh street. The number of persons under the care of the surgeons, in 1823, was one hundred and seventy-six; of whom one hundred and eighteen were cured, thirty-one relieved, four were found incurable, the result of twelve cases was unknown, and ten remain. The managers for 1824 are—James Gibson, W. Meredith, C. N. Tucker, M. Eyre, R. C. Wood, T. Keating, G. B. Wood, K. Kane.

Lunatic Asylum.

This institution was established with funds furnished almost exclusively by members of the society of Friends belonging to the yearly meeting held at Philadelphia, which embraces within its limits the eastern part of Pennsylvania, the states of New-Jersey and Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The present site of the Asylum is near Frankford, about five miles from Philadelphia, and was purchased in 1814, at a cost of about \$10,000. The cost of the Asylum, with its out-buildings, was about \$45,000. The building for the reception of patients is of stone, and consists of a centre edifice, three stories high, and about sixty feet square, and two wings, each about one hundred feet long, twenty-four feet deep, and two stories high. The wings are divided into rooms, about nine and a half feet each by ten feet, with a passage or hall ten feet in width. Each room has a window, and a transom over the door. The sashes are of cast iron, but resemble wood work so much, that the difference is not easily perceived. Several of the rooms are so constructed to admit rarefied air from stoves in the basement story, and having a ventilator in the ceiling opening into the garret, can be made perfectly dark, and have the advantage of heat, when necessary to keep patients continually in them.

The house was opened for patients in May, 1817, under the direction of a board of twenty managers, a committee of whom visit the house weekly. A physician visits the house daily, and consulting physicians attend from Philadelphia when necessary. Occupation is provided for the patients.

whenever the state of their minds will admit of it, and one of the objects of the institution seems to be to keep from the minds of the patients any idea of restraint or confinement.

The number of persons admitted into the Asylum since it was opened is 141, of whom

49 are said to have been discharged recovered.

32 improved.

8 without improvement.

1 went without consent of his friends.

19 have died.

32 remained, on the 8th of March, 1824.

141

The expenses during the year 1823, for the supplies of the establishment, amounted to about \$3800.

No persons are admitted as visitors to the apartments occupied by the patients, unless introduced by a manager. Near relations, or particular friends of patients, are excepted from this rule.

The *Clerk* of the Contributors is Clement Biddle ; the *Treasurer*, George Vaux.

Provident Society.

This valuable institution, from which the greatest public benefit may be anticipated, was established for the purpose of enabling persons in indigent circumstances to support themselves by their own industry. Its operations commenced in February, 1824. During the first eight weeks of its existence, it gave employment to 1400 persons, the greater part of whom performed the work given out to them at their own houses. The house of industry, established by this society, is in Market street, a short distance west of the Centre Square. One of the rooms is devoted to the instruction of children in the profitable business of manufacturing straw into hats, &c. while in the intervals of labour they are instructed in reading and writing.

Female Society for the relief and Employment of the Poor,

Was instituted in the year 1793, and affords employment to industrious females. A house of industry has been established by this society, in which they employ poor women

ceive food and wages from the society, and the produce of their labour is sold at the warehouse of the society for the benefit of their funds.

Female Hospitable Society,

Another benevolent institution for the relief and employment of the poor, was instituted in 1809. Its purposes and objects are similar to those of the last-named society, excepting that the Hospitable Society gives employment to poor females at their own homes. The city is divided into districts, each of which is allotted to a committee of members, who attend to the sick or afflicted in the quarter assigned to them. The ware-room of the institution is at No. 1 Appletree alley; and the society have for sale, at No. 54 North Fourth street, cotton, flax, and woollen yarn, sewing thread, sheets, table linen, &c. manufactured by the poor.

The Saving Fund Society,

An admirable institution for the prevention of pauperism, possessing all the advantages without the inconvenience and risk of the mutual benefit societies, was incorporated on the 25th of February, 1819, and authorized to receive deposits to an amount not exceeding 300,000 dollars. The office of the institution is in a private building on the west side of Decatur street, between Carpenter and Market streets; and is open to receive deposits on the Monday and Thursday afternoons of each week. No deposits of a larger sum than 500 dollars in one year, from one person, can be received. By a recent Act of Assembly, the amount of capital fund has been extended to 600,000 dollars. The affairs of the institution are managed by twenty-five directors.

The total amount of deposits received since the commencement of the society, is \$676,856 43 cts.; and the amount invested in mortgages, stock, &c. on the 1st of January, 1824, was \$331,885 89 cts.

The Saving Fuel Society,

Is similar in its objects to the last named association. It affords an opportunity for the poor to provide themselves with fuel in the inclement part of the winter, at a moderate cost, by the payment of a small sum per week during the

summer and autumn. The wood is purchased by the society when it is cheapest in the market, and deposited in convenient places, whence it is drawn out by the contributors, according to the amount of their payments. A great saving of money is thus made to the poor, who in severe winters are often obliged to pay enormous prices for wood. The institution was established in 1821. In the winter of 1821-2, the society furnished to the contributors oak wood at \$4 64 *per* cord, when the price charged for similar wood on the wharves was \$9 *per* cord. Deposits not exceeding \$20 for any one family, may be made at any of the offices established by the society, which are fourteen in number. The officers are—Robert Ralston, *President*; Thomas Rogers and Aquila A. Browne, *Vice-Presidents*; George Heyl, *Secretary*; and Lindsey Nicholson, *Treasurer*.

Soup Societies.

Several associations have been formed in Philadelphia and its vicinity, for the supply of the poor with nourishing soup during the winter. The necessary funds are supplied by small annual contributions of benevolent persons.

Humane Society,

Established in 1780 for the aid of persons whose vital functions are suspended in consequence of drowning, suffocation, &c. For the purpose of recovering the bodies of drowned persons, drags are placed at all the ferries and places of public resort on the Delaware and Schuylkill, with the usual apparatus and medicines. The society has also offered premiums for the best dissertations on the means of restoring to life persons apparently dead by drowning. Many valuable lives have been saved by the exertions of this society. The expenditure is about \$400 *per* annum. The officers are—Joseph Cruikshank, *President*; J. W. Moore, *Secretary*; Joseph P. Horner, *Treasurer*.

Magdalen Society,

Instituted in 1800. Its objects are, "to aid in restoring to the paths of virtue those unhappy females who have been robbed of their innocence, and are desirous of returning to a *life of rectitude*." The objects of the solicitude of the society are maintained in an order, numbered for the institution of

the corner of Race and Schuylkill Second streets. The officers are—Bishop White, *President*; Robert Ralston, *Vice-President*; Thomas Mitchell, *Secretary*; and James Cresson, *Treasurer*; *Chairman of the Managers*, Alexander Henry.

The Vaccine Society

Was established in 1809, for the purpose of vaccinating the poor at their respective dwellings, free of expense. The physicians who perform the operation are paid by the society for their services, and the expenses are defrayed by an annual contribution of two dollars by each member.

Society for the Relief of the Children of the Poor..

A very praiseworthy institution, under this name, was established in 1819, for the relief of infants afflicted with the diseases incident to them in the summer season. An airy situation was obtained at the City Hospital in Penn Township, to which the parents of such children have access, and are there provided with food and medicines.

The Philadelphia Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

A society, contemplating similar purposes, was formed just before the Revolutionary War, but its operations were interrupted by the struggle for independence. In the year 1787, the present institution was organized. Its title would imply only the employment of benevolent offices toward the suffering inmates of prisons; but, whilst it has always extended relief to offenders against the laws, this society enjoys the honourable distinction of having successfully laboured until it witnessed a reformation in the penal code of Pennsylvania. When it began its work of beneficence, the jails of Pennsylvania presented a melancholy spectacle. Prisoners of both sexes, and of all ages, the long transgressing culprit and the novice in crime, the accused and the convicted, promiscuously associated together. The pillory and whipping-post were resorted to, to degrade rather than to reform offenders found guilty of minor offences; whilst the awful punishment of death was the penalty of all the higher order of crimes. The reverse of this now distinguishes Pennsylvania; her example has excited the notice of remote nations, and efforts are making to profit by that example.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop White is President of this society;—Roberts Vaux and Bartholomew Wistar, the committee of correspondence, to whom application may be made by strangers for further information.

Abolition Society.

"The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race," was formed in the year 1774, enlarged in 1787, and incorporated in 1789. Among those who first associated for the promotion of these just and generous purposes, was Benezet, the philanthropist; and, subsequently to the close of his labours, Franklin and Pemberton, Rush and Wistar, have contributed their talents and influence to the same laudable objects.

The chief end of the original institution, *the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania*, having been accomplished, the society now directs its attention to the moral culture and mental elevation of the descendants of the long degraded African, supporting and superintending elementary schools in which coloured children are gratuitously instructed. The efforts of the society are also exerted in vindicating the rights of free negroes, who are sometimes fraudulently claimed as slaves by unworthy individuals, and but for such interposition, would fall a prey to avarice and all the evils of servitude. The president of the society at this time is *William Rawle, Esq.* The schools are held in a plain neat building, erected for the purpose, on Cherry street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Masonic Societies.

A Grand Lodge of "Moderns" appears to have existed in Philadelphia so early as 1732. In 1743, Thomas Oxnard was appointed Provincial Grand Master of all North America; and in 1749, Benjamin Franklin received the appointment of Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania. The first Grand Lodge of "Ancient York Masons," was held in 1761. Since that period various subordinate lodges have been established in the city and throughout the state. In 1809, a large and commodious edifice on the north side of Chesnut street, between *Seventh and Eighth streets*, was erected for the accommoda-

able for its size than its architectural beauty, was in a great part destroyed by an accidental fire in 1818, but rebuilt in the same year. The present officers of the Grand Lodge are—John B. Gibson, Esq., *R. W. Grand Master*; James Harper, *Deputy G. M.*; Thomas Kittera, *Senior G. Warden*; Samuel Badger, *Junior G. Warden*; Bernard Dahlgren, *G. Secretary*; Joseph S. Lewis, *G. Treasurer*.

Besides the institutions of which a brief account has been given, there are in Philadelphia upwards of one hundred and fifty societies,—for even the names of which we have not room,—which afford to their members, or to strangers, assistance, relief, comfort, or protection. Most of them are mutual benefit societies, associations of tradesmen and mechanics for the support of each other in sickness and infirmity. The joint stock is commonly derived from weekly or other payments of small sums by the members. There are also among this number several societies for the relief of foreigners in distress. Such are the German Society, the Society of St. Andrew, the St. George's Society, &c.

Franklin Fund.

Among the charities of Philadelphia, may perhaps be enumerated the bequest made by Dr. Franklin to the corporation of the city, for the purpose of lending small sums “to such young unmarried artificers, under the age of twenty-five years, as have served an apprenticeship in the city, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures.” The legacy amounted to \$ 4444 44 cts., or £ 1000 sterling. No loan to one person is to exceed £ 60, nor to be less than £ 15. The interest paid by the borrower is five per cent., and he is required to give a bond, with two sureties, for the repayment of the money. The present amount of the fund, including interest due, is \$ 17,596, being an increase of \$ 13,152. Dr. Franklin calculated, that at the end of one hundred years it would amount to £ 131,000 sterling, or \$ 581,640, of which he recommended that £ 100,000 should be applied to public purposes, and the balance of £ 31,000 left to accumulate for another century, at the end of which period he supposed that it would amount to upwards of four millions of pounds sterling, or upwards of seventeen millions of dollars, which is to be

divided between the inhabitants of Philadelphia and the ^{gov.} government of Pennsylvania.

The sum of three thousand dollars, United States three per cents., was bequeathed to the corporation for the ~~same~~ ^{pur} poses, by John Scott, a citizen of Philadelphia.

Bequests to the Poor of Philadelphia.

Several funds have been created by benevolent persons for the relief of the poor.

1. *"The Fund for supplying the necessitous Poor with Fuel,"* has arisen from legacies given by different persons, and consists of \$1932 88 cts. United States' three per cents., two shares of the stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and fifty shares of the City Loan; the interest of which is annually distributed in wood.

2. *The Fund for the relief of persons in the City Hospital, during the existence of Yellow Fever,* was created by a legacy of £1000, given for the purpose by John Bleakley, Esq., by his will, dated the nineteenth of April, 1802.

3. *The Fund for supplying the Poor with Bread,* arises from bequests made by William Carter and — Petty, of one hundred dollars each, the interest of which is laid out in bread, which is annually distributed by the guardians of the poor among the necessitous.

One of the greatest benefactors of the public charities of Philadelphia was John Keble, who derived his own education from the charity of the "Blue-Coat Hospital" of London. By his will he bequeathed the residue of his estate, amounting to \$103,114, to the Episcopal ministers of Philadelphia, to be distributed to pious and charitable purposes, according to their judgment.

PART VII.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS—BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, CUSTOM-HOUSE, INSPECTIONS, &c.

Of the Banking Institutions in Philadelphia, the most considerable is the

Bank of the United States,

Which was established by Act of Congress, on the 10th of April, 1816, and chartered until the 3d day of March, 1836. The bonus to the Government was 1,500,000 dollars. Its capital is 35,000,000 dollars, divided into 350,000 shares of 100 dollars each: of these the Government subscribed 1,000 shares, and is therefore one-fifth proprietor of the bank.

The capital is divided between the parent bank at Philadelphia, and the different offices of discount and deposit, or branches established in various parts of the Union. The present distribution of these branches is as follows:—At Portsmouth in New Hampshire, at Providence in Rhode Island, at Boston in Massachusetts, at Hartford in Connecticut, at New York in New York, at Baltimore in Maryland, at Washington in the District of Columbia, at Richmond in Virginia, at Norfolk in Virginia, at Fayetteville in North Carolina, at Charleston in South Carolina, at Savannah in Georgia, at New Orleans in Louisiana, at Lexington in Kentucky, at Louisville in Kentucky, at Chillicothe in Ohio, at Cincinnati in Ohio (now in agency), and at Pittsburg in Pennsylvania.

The stock of the bank was divided, according to the last report made to Congress, in the following manner, on the 1st of July, 1823:—

	No. of Shares.
Maine - - - - -	746
Massachusetts - - - - -	27,837
Rhode Island - - - - -	3,217
Connecticut - - - - -	2,361
New Hampshire - - - - -	832
Vermont - - - - -	132

Amount carried forward, 35,125

	Amount brought forward, ^N				
New York	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-
Residence unknown	-	-	-	-	-
United States' Navy and Army	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign	-	-	-	-	-
President, Directors, & Co. of Bank U. S.	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-

The general administration of the bank is en-
board of twenty-five directors, of whom five are
pointed by the President and Senate of the U
and twenty are annually elected by the stockho-

The branches are managed by a board of direc-
ly chosen by the parent board, and consisting of
to thirteen members.

The directors of the present year (1824) are—

Appointed by the President and Sena

1. Nicholas Biddle, of Pennsylvania.
2. Manuel Eyre, of ditto.
3. Henry Eckford, of New York.
4. E. J. Dupont, of Delaware.
5. John M'Kim, Jun., of Maryland

Elected by the stockholders,

John Bohlen.	11. Paul Beck, Jun.
Daniel W. Coxe.	12. John A. Brown.
Joshua Lippincott.	13. Cadwalader Evans, Jun.
R. M. Whitney.	14. John Potter, of So. Car.
Thomas Cadwalader.	15. Wm. Patterson, of Md.
Richard Willing.	16. Roswell L. Colt, of ditto.
Alexander Henry.	17. Thomas Knox, of N. York.
Joseph Hemphill.	18. Daniel C. Verplanck, do.
Samuel Wetherill.	19. James Lloyd, of Mass.
Lewis Clapier.	20. B. W. Crowninshield, do.

The officers are—

Nicholas Biddle, *President.*Thomas Wilson, *Cashier.*John Andrews, *Assistant Cashier.*

The officers of the different branches are—

Offices.	Presidents.	Cashiers.
smooth,	Edward Cutts,	E. Wentworth.
m, - -	Gardner Greene,	Samuel Frothingham.
idence, -	Seth Wheaton,	N. Waterman, Jun.
'ford, -	Enoch Parsons,	Joshua P. Burnham.
York, -	Isaac Lawrence,	Morris Robinson.
imore, -	John Donnell,	John White.
hington,	Thomas Swann,	Richard Smith.
mond, -	Richard Anderson,	Charles J. Nicholas.
'olk, - -	George Newton,	Luke Wheeler.
ttewille,	John Huske,	John W. Sandford.
'leston,	Joseph Johnson,	Peter Bacot.
nnah, -	John Cumming,	James Hunter.
Orleans,	John A. Fort,	Charles S. West.
ieville, -	James Hughes,	Edward Shippen.
ngton, -	Charles Wilkins,	James Harper.
icothe, -	William Creighton, Jr.	Abm. G. Claypoole.
burgh,	George Stevenson,	James Correy.
innati, -	George M. Jones, Agent.	

Description of the Banking-House.

his building is formed on the plan of the Parthenon at
na, so far as it could be consistently with the differe
ses for which it is designed, and dispensing of cov

with the flanking columns, and every appendage of mere decoration.

The ascent to the porticos is by a flight of six steps to a terrace extending in front of the building, and sixteen feet on each flank. On this platform, being eighty-seven feet in front, and one hundred and sixty-one feet in depth including the porticos, the building is erected. In front, steps of marble lead to the basement, projecting ten feet six inches in front of the building, and upon which rise eight Doric columns, four feet six inches in diameter, and twenty-seven feet in height, supporting a plain entablature, and a pediment, the vertical angle of which is 153° .

The door of entrance opens into a large vestibule with circular ends, embracing the transfer and loan offices on the right and left, together with a commodious lobby leading to the banking-room. The vestibule ceiling is a prolonged panelled dome, divided into three compartments by bands enriched with the guilloches springing from a projecting impost containing a sunken frette. The pavement is tessellated with American and Italian marble throughout.

The banking-room occupies the centre of the building, being forty-eight feet wide, having its length eighty-one feet in an east and west direction, and lighted exclusively from these aspects. Its leading features present a double range of six fluted marble columns, twenty-two inches in diameter, at a distance of ten feet each from the side walls, forming a screen or gallery for the clerks' desks, which are placed within the intercolumniations. These columns are of the Greek Ionic order, with a full entablature and blocking course, on which the great central and lateral arches are supported: the central arch, being semi-cylindrical, is twenty-eight feet in diameter, eighty-one feet in length, and subdivided into seven compartments, with projecting concentric platbands over and of equal diameter with each column, the intervals being enriched with square sunken moulded panels: this ceiling is thirty-five feet from the floor to the crown of the arch, and is executed with great precision and effect. An Isthmian wreath, carved in one entire block of Pennsylvania white marble, surrounds the clock face, which occupies the space of the first panel over the entablature in the centre, the design of which is copied from the reverse of an antique gem

Antiquities of Athens. The tellers' counters are composed of marble, forming panelled pedestals across each end of the banking-room, commencing at the first column from each of the end walls.

The stockholder's room is a parallelogram of twenty-eight feet by fifty, being lighted from the portico of the south front, having a groin arched ceiling, with projecting platbands, enriched with guilloches springing near the base of the groin angle, across the semi-circular intrados of the arch. Each end of the room is ornamented with niches eight feet wide, the heads of which form an architrave concentric with the semi-circular panels in the tympanum of the shortest diameter. The committee rooms from the stockholders' open right and left, flanked by two flights of marble stairs, leading to the clock chamber and other apartments in the second story. The private stairway from the banking-room leads to the directors', engravers', and copperplate printers' rooms, being lighted from the roof. All the internal door-jambs, sills, and imposts, are of marble.

The banking-room is amply warmed by two cast-iron furnaces, lined with fire brick, being simply erected within an air chamber, through which the external atmosphere passes, and becomes heated by the furnace: it then rises through the arch into a circular cast-iron pedestal, perforated on the sides, out of which it is suffered to escape into the room.

The whole body of the building is arched in a bomb-proof manner from the cellar to the roof, which is covered with copper. All the groin arches are girdled at the springing line with iron straps, passing round within the body of the division walls.

The foundation-stone was laid on the 19th day of April, 1819; and the whole building will be completely finished in August, 1824.

2. *Bank of North America,*

The oldest bank in the United States, was established in consequence of the depressed state of the finances of the United States, in 1781; and it is believed that its institution, and the exertions of Mr. Robert Morris, its originator, saved the treasury from becoming publicly bankrupt. A charter was obtained from Congress in December, 1781; and in April 1782, an additional act of incorporation was passed by

legislature of Pennsylvania. This, however, was repealed in 1785, owing to the prejudices of some of the country members; but in 1787 a new charter was granted, which has been at different times since renewed. The capital is 800,000 dollars. The banking-house is a plain brick building, recently rough-cast, on the north side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The discount days are Mondays and Thursdays. *President*, Henry Nixon; *Cashier*, Henry Hollingsworth.

3. *Bank of Pennsylvania,*

Incorporated in 1793, for twenty years. In 1810, the charter was renewed for twenty-one years. The capital stock is 2,500,000 dollars, of which the state holds to the amount of 1,500,000 dollars. Branches of this bank have been established at Lancaster and Easton. The directors are in number twenty-five, of whom three are annually appointed by each branch of the legislature, and the remaining nineteen are annually elected by the stockholders. The banking-house of this company is in Second street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets. This structure, from a design by the late Mr. Latrobe, is the most pure model of Grecian architecture in this country, with the single exception of the Bank of the United States. The design is from the temple of the Muses, on the Ilyssus, near Athens, with two Ionic porticos of six columns each, supporting entablatures and pediments. The whole building, 125 feet by 51, is of white Pennsylvania marble. The banking-room is circular, surrounded by a dome covered with marble, and lighted by a lantern in the centre. The stockholders' room opens on the western portico, in front of which is a small but beautiful garden, surrounded by an iron palisade. The first stone of this classical and graceful structure was laid in April, 1799, and the whole was finished in 1801.

The officers of the institution are—Joseph Parker Norris, *President*; Elihu Chauncey, *Cashier*. Discount days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

4. *Bank of Philadelphia.*

This bank was incorporated in 1804, with a capital of 2,000,000, of which the state holds upwards of 500,000 dollars. The charter was limited to twenty years; but in 1823, it was renewed for sixteen years. Sixteen directors are annually

elected by the stockholders, and three are annually appointed by each branch of the legislature. Branches of this bank have been established at Washington, Harrisburg, and other places. The banking-house is at the south-west corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets. It is a neat and correct specimen of the Gothic style of architecture, and reflects great credit on the taste of Mr. Latrobe, the architect. The building is constructed of brick, which has recently been rough-cast and coloured in imitation of marble.

The officers are—John Read, *President*; Quintin Campbell, *Cashier*. Discount days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

5. *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank,*

Incorporated, in 1809, for fifteen years. The charter was renewed for twenty years, in 1824. The capital is 1,250,000 dollars. There are thirteen directors annually elected by the stockholders. A majority of the directors must be farmers, mechanics, or manufacturers. The banking-house is a plain brick building, recently rough-cast, in Chesnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets, and opposite to the bank of the United States.

The officers are—Joseph Tagert, *President*; Henry Kuhl, *Cashier*. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

6. *Commercial Bank,*

Incorporated in 1814, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars. The charter was renewed in 1824, for ten years from April 1825. The directors are annually elected, by the stockholders. The banking-house is a plain building, No. 102 Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets.

President, Andrew Bayard; *Cashier*, Joseph Williams. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

7. *Mechanic's Bank,*

Incorporated in 1814, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars. In 1824, the charter was renewed for eight years, from April 1825. The directors are annually elected by the stockholders. The banking-house is a neat brick building, on the east side of Third street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

President, John Rogers; *Cashier*, Thomas Fitch. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

8. *Schuykill Bank,*

Incorporated in 1814, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars, of which 500,000 have been paid in. The charter was extended, in 1824, to the 1st of May, 1837. The directors are annually elected by the stockholders. The banking-house is at the south-east corner of Market and Sixth streets.

President, William Meredith; *Cashier*, H. J. Lewis. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

9. *Bank of the Northern Liberties,*

Incorporated in 1814, with a capital of \$200,000. The charter was extended to 1835, by an act passed in 1823. The directors are annually elected by the stockholders. The banking-house is on the north side of Vine street, between Third and Second streets.

President, John Barclay; *Cashier*, D. Mandeville. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

10. *Stephen Girard's Bank.*

The capital of this bank is supplied entirely by the wealthy individual whose name it bears. The banking-house in Third street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, was built for, and occupied for many years by the old Bank of the United States. It is a spacious building, with a marble front, and a portico, with six marble columns of the Corinthian order.

Cashier, Joseph Roberts. Discount days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The different banks of Philadelphia are open from nine A. M. until three P. M., every day, except Sundays, Christmas, and the fourth of July.

Marine Insurance Companies.

For the insurance of property exposed to the risks of sea and fire, several companies have been established in Philadelphia. Until within the last thirty years, this business was usually performed by private underwriters. An insurance office for shipping, is said to have been established so early as 1720, by John Copson. In 1762, William Bradford opened a marine insurance office, which was continued until about the revolution. The first company that associated with a joint stock for this purpose was incorporated in 1794, under the name of the

Insurance Company of North America.

The capital of this association is \$ 600,000, which is divided into shares of ten dollars each. Besides insurance on vessels and cargoes at sea, property is insured from loss by fire at this office. The directors, fifteen in number, are annually elected by the stockholders.

President, John Inskeep. Office, No. 40 Walnut street.

2. Insurance Company of Pennsylvania,

Incorporated in 1794, with a capital of \$ 500,000, divided into shares of four hundred dollars each. The operations of this office are confined to marine risks. Thirteen directors are annually elected by the stockholders.

President, Daniel Smith. Office, corner of Second and Dock streets.

3. Union Insurance Company,

Incorporated in 1804, with a capital of \$ 500,000, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

President, George Latimer. Office, No. 45 Walnut street.

4. Phoenix Insurance Company,

Incorporated in 1804, with a capital of \$ 600,000, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Nine directors are annually chosen by the stockholders.

President, David Lewis. Office, No. 96 South Second Street.

5. Delaware Insurance Company,

Incorporated in 1804, with a capital of \$ 500,000, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. There are fifteen directors chosen annually by the stockholders.

President, Samuel Keith. Office, at the south-east corner of Second and Walnut streets.

6. Philadelphia Insurance Company,

Incorporated in 1804, with a capital of \$ 400,000, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Thirteen directors are annually elected by the stockholders.

President, John Ashley. Office, at the south-west corner of Second and Walnut streets.

7. *United States Insurance Company,*

Incorporated in 1810, with a capital of \$400,000, into shares of fifty dollars each. Thirteen directors annually elected by the stockholders.

President, Chandler Price. Office, No. 49 Walnut

8. *Marine Insurance Company,*

Incorporated in 1809, with a capital of \$300,000, into shares of one hundred dollars each. Thirteen are annually elected.

President, John Leamy. Office, No. 47 Walnut

Fire Insurance Companies.

There are in Philadelphia four institutions for the insurance of property against fire only. Of these the most ancient is the

1. *Philadelphia Contributionship,*

Formed so early as 1752. By the "deed of settlement" which was altered in 1810, all persons insuring in the society are deemed members during the continuance of their interest in their respective policies, which continues so long as the premium is left with the society. Premiums may be withdrawn at any time. This association is commonly called the "Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company" from the device on their badge. Twelve directors and a treasurer, are annually chosen.

Treasurer, Joseph S. Lewis. Office, No. 25 Dock

2. *Mutual Assurance Company.*

This association was formed in 1784, in consequence of the inconvenience experienced by the refusal of the Contributionship Company to insure houses before which transpired. The principles of the association are the same as those of the last mentioned company. Thirteen directors are annually chosen by the members. *Secretary,* John B. Office, No. 54 Walnut street.

3. *American Fire Insurance Company,*

Incorporated in 1811 by the legislature, with a capital of \$500,000, which is divided into shares of one hundred dollars. The business of the company is confined to the insurance of houses and other property, and of vessels in port. Nine directors are annually elected.

Secretary, William Jones. Office, 101 Chesnut street.

4. *Fire Association of Philadelphia,*

Incorporated in 1820, and is composed of the members of several of the Engine and Hose companies. The directors are personally liable for losses arising from insurances, when such shall amount to more than the capital stock.

Treasurer, Caleb Carmalt. Office, 241 Arch street.

Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and granting Annuities.

This Company was incorporated in 1812, by the legislature of the state, with a perpetual charter, and a capital of half a million of dollars. It makes all kinds of contracts, in which the contingencies of life are involved. The following cases will show the nature of these contracts, and the advantages which may be derived from them.

1. A person aged 30 years, may insure to his heirs \$1000, in case of his dying in one year, by paying \$18 20 cts. to the company; or the same sum may be secured by his creditors, should they be in danger of sustaining a loss to that amount by his death.

2. A person aged 35 years, may insure \$1000 to his family, at his death, whenever that may happen, by paying to the company \$32 80 cts. annually, during his life.

3. A person aged 60 years, may secure to himself, during his life, an annual income or annuity of \$100, by paying \$930 to the company.

4. A person aged 40 years, may purchase, for \$285, a deferred annuity of \$100, payable from the age of 60 years.

A husband aged 35 years, may secure to his wife aged 30, an annuity of \$100, to commence at his death, by paying \$23 20 cts. annually to the company, as long as they are both living.

6. A parent may secure to his child a gross sum or endo-

ment of \$ 1000, payable when the child is of age, by paying \$ 239 13 cts. to the company at the time of its birth, or \$ 269 70 cts. when it is one year old.

The office of the Company is at No. 173 Chesnut street. The present officers are—R. M. Patterson, *President*; and Eugenius Nulty, *Actuary*.

Connected with the commerce of Philadelphia are several establishments and institutions, which may properly be noticed in this place.

The Custom House.

For the transaction of the public business of this establishment, a new building has been erected at the cost of the United States, on the west side of Second street, below Dock street. The edifice is neat and in good taste. The front of the basement story is of marble; the remainder of the exterior is of brick. In a niche in front of the attic story is a statue representing commerce, by Rush. The design of the building was furnished by Strickland, under whose superintendence it was erected.

The principal officers of the customs are—General John Steele, *Collector*; Andrew Eppel, *Deputy Collector*; James Glentworth, *Surveyor*; Samuel Clarke, *Naval Officer*; John Steele, jun. *Weigh-Master*; James Stewart and Samuel Ross, *Appraisers*.

The desks of the clerks, &c. are numbered from 1 to 6, and the business done at each desk is as follows:

- No. 1. Examination of inward entries; calculations of duties and drawbacks.
- No. 2. Bonds for duties taken and permits issued.
- No. 3. Cashier, and for the entrance and clearance of vessels coastwise.
- No. 4. Exports and debentures.
- No. 5. Record of imports.
- No. 6. Entrance and clearance of vessels from and to foreign ports, and for preparing ships' papers.

Wardens of the Port.

By an act of assembly passed in 1803, the governor is authorized to appoint annually one master warden and six assistants,

who have power to grant licenses to pilots, to make rules for their government, and to decide questions between them and the owners, masters, &c. of vessels; to direct the mooring of ships, and the order in which they shall lie, load, and unload at the wharves; to determine upon the construction and extent of wharves, &c.; and to ordain penalties for the breach of their rules. An appeal lies from their decision to the court of common pleas, provided it be made within six days.

The wardens for 1824, are—David Maffet, *Master Warden*; Stephen Girard, Bankson Taylor, William West, Joseph Reynolds, Charles Penrose, and Samuel Volans, *Assistants*. Office, No. 18 Walnut street, between Front and Second streets.

Inspections.

For the important purpose of maintaining the high character of the produce of Pennsylvania in foreign countries, the legislature has at different times since 1727, authorized the appointment of officers to superintend and inspect various articles of exportation. The following is a list of the commodities liable to inspection. Beef and pork, flour, shad and herrings, butter and lard, flax-seed, shingles, lumber, ground black-~~oak~~ bark, domestic distilled spirits.

Chamber of Commerce.

In the year 1801, an association of merchants was formed under this name, for the purpose, as the preamble stated, "of aiding the trade of the city of Philadelphia, by carrying into effect such rules and regulations as may from time to time be established with respect to commerce, and the adjustment of mercantile differences between each other." The members meet once in each month. The officers are a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, who are chosen annually on the first Monday of January. Monthly committees of five are appointed to adjust and determine mercantile disputes.

The officers for 1824 are—Robert Ralston, *President*; Henry Pratt and Lewis Clapier, *Vice-Presidents*; Robert Smith, *Treasurer*; John Vaughan, *Secretary*.

Rates of Commissions,

*Recommended for general adoption, and allowed by the
Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, when no agreement
to the contrary, established at a stated meeting on 11
March, 1823.*

	Foreign.	Domestic.	
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
<i>Merchandise, sales - -</i>	5	2½	on gross amount
Purchase and ship- ment, or accepting bills for purchases	2½	2½	on cost and charges
Landing and reship- ping goods from vessels in distress	2½	2½	on current value
Receiving and for- warding - - - - -	½	½	on do. do.
Besides	2½	2½	on responsibilities in
<i>Vessels, sale or purchase</i>	2½	2½	on gross amount
Procuring freight, or chartering to pro- ceed to another port - - - - -	2½	2½	on do. do.
Collecting freight or general average -	2½	2½	on amount collected
Paying outfits or dis- bursements - - -	2½	2½	on aggregate amount
<i>Marine Insurances, ef- fecting when the premium does not exceed 10 per cent</i>	½	½	on amount insured
When the premium exceeds 10 per ct.	5	5	on amount of premi
<i>Adjusting and col- lecting losses with- out litigation - - -</i>	2½	2½	on amount recovered
<i>Fire Insurances, effect- ing - - - - -</i>	5	5	on amount of pr

	Foreign.	Domestic.	
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
Adjusting and collecting losses - -	1	1	on amount recovered
<i>Foreign and inland Bills of Exchange, and Notes of Hand</i>			
Drawing or endorsing, and negotiating, in all cases -	2½	2½	on the proceeds
Purchase, without endorsing - - - - -	½	½	on cost and charges
Sale, do. do.	½	½	on the proceeds
Collecting - - - - -	½	½	on amount collected
Paying over the am't	½	½	on amount paid over
Remitting - - - - -	½	½	on amount remitted
<i>Public Stocks, Specie, bank notes or drafts not current—sale</i>	½	½	on proceeds
purchase	½	½	on cost and charges
Collecting dividends on public stock -	½	½	on amount collected
<i>Advances, in money, or by coming under acceptances, in all cases - - - - -</i>	2½	2½	on amount advanced
<i>Accounts, collecting disputed or litigated accounts, or claims on insolvent estates</i>	5	5	on amount recovered
<i>Moneys, receiving, from which no other commission is derived - - - - -</i>	½	½	on amount received
Paying do. do. do.	½	½	on amount paid
Paying and receiving do. do. do.	1	1	on amount received
<i>Guarantee, in all cases</i>	2½	2½	on the amount guarant

On bills remitted for collection under protest for non-acceptance or non-payment, half commission to be charged.

On consignment of merchandise, withdrawn or re-shipped, full commission to be charged to the extent of advances or responsibilities incurred, and half commission on the current value of the residue.

On sales of merchandise originally consigned to another house but withdrawn, and where no responsibilities are incurred, only half commission to be charged on the current value.

The current value, in all cases, to be settled by certificates of two respectable merchants, auctioneers or brokers.

The above commissions to be exclusive of guarantee, brokerage, storage, and every other charge actually incurred.

The risk of loss by fire, unless insurance be ordered, and of robbery, theft, and other unavoidable occurrences, if the usual care be taken to secure the property, is in all cases to be borne by the proprietor of the goods.

Rates of Storage, chargeable per month, in cents.

Almonds	-	-	-	-	-	25	per hoghead
Do.	-	-	-	-	-	6	per bag
Alum	-	-	-	-	-	25	per hoghead
Do.	-	-	-	-	-	12½	per tierce
Do.	-	-	-	-	-	5	per bag
Ashes	-	-	-	-	-	6½	per barrel
Bagging	-	-	-	-	-	1½	per piece
Bark, Quercitron	-	-	-	-	-	30	per hoghead
Beef	-	-	-	-	-	6½	per barrel
Bottles	-	-	-	-	-	8	per gross
Brandy	-	-	-	-	-	25	per pipe
Bristles	-	-	-	-	-	25	do.
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	1½	per firkin
Candles	-	-	-	-	-	1½	per box
Cassia	-	-	-	-	-	6½	do.
Do.	-	-	-	-	-	½	per mat
Chocolate	-	-	-	-	-	1½	per box
Cloves and Nutmegs	-	-	-	-	-	8	per case
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	1½	per bushel
Cocoa	-	-	-	-	-	2	per bag
Do.	-	-	-	-	-	20	per hoghead
Do.	-	-	-	-	-	12½	per tierce

ish	-	-	-	-	25	per hoghead
	-	-	-	-	2	per box
e	-	-	-	-	20	per hoghead
	-	-	-	-	12½	per tierce
	-	-	-	-	5	per barrel
	-	-	-	-	2	per bag
er, in pigs,	-	-	-	-	15	per ton
. in sheets or bolts	-	-	-	-	20	do.
. brazier's bottoms	-	-	-	-	50	do.
er as	-	-	-	-	25	per hoghead
age	-	-	-	-	37½	per ton
on, round	-	-	-	-	15	per bale
. square	-	-	-	-	12½	do.
. E. India	-	-	-	-	8	do.
Goods, in boxes or bales	-	-	-	-	1	per cubic foot
	-	-	-	-	1	per bolt
enware	-	-	-	-	15	per crate
Do.	-	-	-	-	25	per hoghead
pickled	-	-	-	-	6½	per barrel
dry	-	-	-	-	1	per box
in bulk	-	-	-	-	2	per cwt.
	-	-	-	-	62½	per ton
eed	-	-	-	-	10	per tierce
r	-	-	-	-	3	per barrel
	-	-	-	-	25	per pipe
	-	-	-	-	2	per case
er	-	-	-	-	2	per bag
ware	-	-	-	-	1	per bushel
ware	-	-	-	-	25	per hhd.
ip	-	-	-	-	62½	per ton
open Yarns	-	-	-	-	20	per reel
ings	-	-	-	-	1	per box
s	-	-	-	-	1½	per hide
s	-	-	-	-	15	per bale
is	-	-	-	-	50	per 1000
go	-	-	-	-	4	per seroon
	-	-	-	-	8	per box
in pigs	-	-	-	-	15	per ton
in bolts, bars, hoops, sheets, or	-	-	-	-		
nail-rods	-	-	-	-	20	do.
	-	-	-	-	12½	per firkin

Lead, in pigs or sheets	-	-	15	per ton
Do. dry, or ground in oil	-	-	30	do.
Leather	-	-	1	per side
Lemons	-	-	6½	per box
Molasses	-	-	25	per hogshead
Nails	-	-	30	per ton
Nutmegs	-	-	-	see cloves
Oil	-	-	30	per pipe
Do.	-	-	1½	per dozen
Paints	-	-	30	per ton
Paper, wrapping	-	-	1	per ream
Pepper	-	-	2	per bag
Pimento	-	-	2½	per bag
Pork	-	-	6½	per barrel
Raisins	-	-	2	per keg
Do.	-	-	½	per box
Rice	-	-	12½	per tierce
Rum	-	-	25	per puncheon
Salmon	-	-	6½	per barrel
Do.	-	-	½	per keg
Salt	-	-	1	per bushel
Saltpetre	-	-	2	per bag
Shot	-	-	6½	per keg
Soap, imported	-	-	4	per box
Steel, in bars or bundles	-	-	20	per ton
Do. in tubs	-	-	2	per tub
Sugar	-	-	25	per hogshead
Do.	-	-	5	per barrel
Do.	-	-	2	per bag
Do. Havana	-	-	8	per box
Tallow	-	-	25	per hogshead
Do.	-	-	6½	per seroon
Tea	-	-	3	per qr. chest
Tin, block	-	-	15	per ton
Tin plates	-	-	1½	per box
Tobacco	-	-	25	per hogshead
Do.	-	-	6½	per seroon
Do.	-	-	2	per keg
Whiskey	-	-	25	per hogshead
Do.	-	-	6½	per barrel
Whiting	-	-	25	per hogshead

Wine	-	-	-	-	-	25	per pipe
Do.	-	-	-	-	-	12½	per hogshead
Do.	-	-	-	-	-	6½	per qr. cask
Do. bottled	-	-	-	-	-	1½	per dozen
Wood, dyeing	-	-	-	-	-	30	per ton

All articles not herein enumerated, to pay according to measurement, at the rate of 2½ cents per square or superficial foot of ground floor occupied.

The proprietors of the goods, in all cases, to be at the expense of putting them in store, stowing away, and turning out of store.

All goods taken on storage to pay one month's storage; if remaining in store one day after the expiration of the month, to pay full month's storage.

The Exchange,

Or Merchants' Coffee-House, is a plain, but spacious and convenient building, in Second street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, and the next house south of the Bank of Pennsylvania. It is supported by an annual subscription of seven dollars, paid by each member.

PART VIII.

LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCES, THE ARTS, &c.

Philadelphia possesses numerous institutions established for the diffusion of useful literature, and the prosecution of scientific inquiries. In no part of the world, perhaps, is the love of reading more prevalent; and its general diffusion has contributed to impress upon the character of the mechanics a respectability which they do not possess in Europe. A great portion of the sedate and literary character of Philadelphia, has justly been attributed to the effects produced by

The City Library.

This noble institution, a fitter subject for civic pride &

statues or public monuments, owes its origin to the literary taste and public spirit of FRANKLIN. In 1731, he suggested to a number of his friends the union into one collection of their different stocks of books, which thus united were at first kept in a small room in Pewter-platter alley. The plan soon became popular, for the books were not, as in some of the public libraries of Europe, confined to the apartment, but the members were allowed to carry them to their own houses, and study them at their leisure. The instrument of association, signed by thirty-eight members, is dated July 2, 1731. The first importation of books from England by the company, amounting to £45 15s. sterling, arrived in October, 1732. The library was in 1773 transferred to the Carpenter's Hall. The advantages arising to the public from this institution were so apparent, that several similar associations were soon after formed, under the name of the Amicable, the Union, &c., which were, however, in a few years amalgamated with the first company, and the whole were united in a charter, with the name of "The Library Company of Philadelphia." In 1790, the present neat and ornamental edifice was erected, on the east side of Fifth street, opposite the State-House Square. It is well arranged internally for the purposes of a library, and over the front door is placed a marble statue of Franklin, executed in Italy, and presented by William Bingham, Esq.

The collection of books in this institution has increased from year to year, by purchases and donations, until it now forms probably the most considerable library of useful books in America. Twice in each year are received from London all the new English works of value, and every American production of merit is regularly procured. In 1803, an accession of very valuable and costly works, to the number of 2500 volumes, was received by the bequest of the Rev. Mr. Preston, rector of Chevening, in Kent, England. The number of books at the present time is about 24,000, exclusive of the Loganian collection, and the number of members is upwards of 800. The price of a share in this institution is forty dollars, besides which, an annual payment of two dollars is made by each shareholder. Persons who desire to see or peruse books at the library, are permitted to do so free of charge. It will surprise strangers to learn, that this invaluable institution is open to the public only from two o'clock

ternoon until sunset, which in the winter season gives opportunity to the present large number of members arrange their books. Attempts have frequently been made to produce a change in this respect, without success. To innovate on ancient usage seems to prevail with a portion of the members.

Affairs of the institution are managed by ten directors, annually, in the month of May. The following is a list of directors for 1824-5: Thomas Parke, Joseph Parker, Robert Waln, James Gibson, Zaccheus Collins, George Schariah Poulson, Joseph S. Lewis, William Rawle, Secretary; *Treasurer*, Thomas Morris.

Loganian Library.

Added to the City Library, and under the same roof, is a valuable collection of ancient and classical works, principally in the Greek and Latin Languages, the collection of the late James Logan, and of some of his descendants, which are appropriated to public use, together with the property from various sources, for the gradual increase of the fund. The amount of this fund is now about \$ 10,000. The number of volumes is about 5000.

Athenæum.

As the City Library enables the public to procure books at all expense for perusal at home, the Athenæum furnishes a place of useful and agreeable resort, where valuable materials of reference in every department of literature and science, the periodical journals of Europe and America, maps, &c., may always be found and consulted. This valuable institution was established in 1814, and incorporated in the succeeding year, since which, its collection of books, &c., and its resources, have rapidly increased. It now occupies the first floor of the Philosophical Hall in Fifth street, on the west end of the State-House Square. There are three apartments, one of which contains the library, and the literary and scientific journals; the second is furnished with newspapers; the third is used for conversation, and is destined to contain cabinets of mineralogy, &c. The library consists of about 10,000 volumes, mostly books of practical utility, and the common popular literature. There are, however, some

and costly works, and the collection of pamphlet valuable and extensive; among these, is a series of volumes, which belonged to Dr. Franklin, many of which are enriched with his MS. notes. The following European journals are regularly received at the rooms, and generally a few weeks after their publication.

English.

Ackerman's Repository,	La Belle Assemblée,
Annals of Philosophy,	Literary Gazette,
Annual Register,	London Magazine,
Blackwood's Magazine,	London Journal of Science,
Botanical Magazine,	Modern Voyages and Travels,
Brewster's Philosophical Journal,	Monthly Magazine,
Christian Observer,	Monthly Review,
Eclectic Review,	New Annual Register,
Edinburgh Review,	New Monthly Magazine,
Edinburgh Annual Register,	Pamphleteer,
European Magazine,	Philosophical Magazine,
Gentleman's Magazine,	Quarterly Review,
Investigator,	Repertory of Arts,
Journal of Science and Arts,	Retrospective Review,
	Sporting Magazine.

French.

Journal des Savans,	Revue Encyclopædique,
Annuaire Historique.	

The following American journals are also received

North American Review,	Philadelphia Medical,
Port Folio,	Silliman's Journal,
American Monthly Magazine,	Journal of Foreign Literature,
Museum of Foreign Literature,	Journal of Academy of Sciences,
Atlantic Magazine,	Niles's Weekly Register,
Athenæum,	Christian Disciple,
United States Literary Gazette,	Christian Advocate,
Philadelphia Journal of Medicine, &c.	The Christian.

In the newspaper room are regularly received more than fifty newspapers of the United States, three English newspapers, and two French, besides occasionally papers from other parts of the world. The collection of maps, charts, and plans, is supposed not to have its superior in the United States. The rooms are open every day, except Sundays, from eight o'clock A. M. until ten P. M. The contributors to this institution are either stockholders, who pay twenty-five dollars principal, and four dollars annually, or subscribers who pay eight dollars annually. The number of stockholders is about 400; of subscribers, &c. about 125.

Strangers are admitted to the use of the rooms, on an introduction by a stockholder or subscriber. The number of strangers thus introduced, a register of whom is kept, exceeds one thousand annually.

The affairs of the institution are managed by a board of directors, consisting of fifteen members, elected annually by the stockholders. The directors annually choose a president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary. The officers for 1824 are—Chief Justice Tilghman, *President*; Samuel Ewing, Esq., *Vice-President*; Quintin Campbell, *Treasurer*; William M'Ilhenny, *Secretary*; *Directors*, William Tilghman, Samuel Ewing, Quintin Campbell, Roberts Vaux, Peter S. Duponceau, Thomas I. Wharton, George Vaux, William Smith, John Vaughan, Clement C. Biddle, Benjamin Tilghman, John M. Scott, William Lehman, Edward Ingersoll, Jacob Gratz; William M'Ilhenny, *Librarian*.

The Friends' Library,

Is a valuable collection of about 3000 volumes, principally on theological subjects, and many of them exceedingly rare, originally commenced by Mr. Thomas Chalkley, in 1740, and increased by donations and bequests of some other persons of the same religious belief. The books are kept in an apartment in the centre building of the meeting-house at the corner of Arch and Fourth streets, and are under the care of a librarian, who attends every Saturday afternoon, for the delivery of books, free from expense, to any respectable applicant, who shall subscribe to the rules.

The Apprentices' Library.

This very excellent institution is designed to afford the

means of instructive reading and valuable information to a class of persons whose situation in life often leads them into danger of evil habits. Its success has thus far been highly encouraging. The desire of useful information displayed by the large number of intelligent boys who have applied for books, leads to favourable auguries of the character of the future mechanics and tradesmen of Philadelphia. The members of this institution, who pay annually two dollars, were incorporated on the 2d of April, 1821. The number of books is about 2000; and the number of boys to whom books are lent is about 650. The library is kept in the Carpenter's Hall, in Carpenter's court, leading from Chesnut street south between Third and Fourth streets. There are annually elected by the members, a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and twenty-four managers. The officers for 1824 are—John Sergeant, *President*; Roberts Vaux, *Vice-President*; James Cresson, *Treasurer*; Daniel B. Smith, *Secretary*.

The Mercantile Library,

Instituted in 1822, was formed, as the name indicates, for the purpose of collecting books useful to the mercantile class. The number of volumes of which the library now consists, is about 2000, principally on commerce, commercial law, the arts, sciences, &c. besides maps and charts. The members pay, on admission, four dollars; and two dollars annually afterwards. Twelve directors are annually chosen. The present officers are—*President*, Thomas P. Cope; *Treasurer*, Joseph H. Dalles; *Secretary*, William H. Bowen. The library is kept in a private building, No. 100 Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, and is open for reading or exchange of books, every evening, from 6 to 10 o'clock.

The Law Library,

Established in 1802, was formed for the accommodation of the members of the bar, of whom the association consists. It is kept in a room in the county court-house, adjoining the supreme and circuit courts. The books are allowed to be taken into either of the court rooms, to be used upon the trial and argument of causes in court, but cannot be removed for other purposes. The annual subscription is two dollars. The officers are seven directors, who are annually elected. The directors appoint a treasurer, who also acts as secretary, and

a librarian. The shareholders are now about ninety in number. The library contains about 650 volumes, the greater number of which are the ancient and modern reports of adjudged cases.

The American Philosophical Society,

Was founded in 1743, principally by the exertions of Dr. Franklin. In 1766, another institution, for the same objects, was formed, called "The American Society for promoting useful Knowledge;" and these two societies were united, in 1769, under the title of "The American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for promoting useful Knowledge."

About the year 1785, the society erected, for their accommodation, a large and commodious building, on a part of the State-House square, granted to them by the legislature of Pennsylvania.

The library of the society consists of about 6000 volumes, of which a scientific catalogue has been recently printed, and is exceedingly valuable. The collection of the Transactions of foreign Academies is undoubtedly the most complete in this country.

The society have also a collection of objects of natural history, consisting principally of minerals and fossil remains.

The meetings of the society are held on the first and third Fridays of every month, from October to May, both inclusive; and on the third Friday of the other four months. On the other Friday evenings, the rooms are opened for the purpose of reading and conversation, and strangers are introduced.*

The society have published seven volumes of Transactions in quarto, and have an eighth now in the press: the two last belong to a new series.

The main object of this institution is the cultivation of the exact sciences. It was thought important, however, to extend its views to history, moral science, and general literature;

* Dr. Wistar, the late president of the society, was in the habit, for some years, of having conversation parties at his house, on every Saturday evening, where members of the society, strangers, and other gentlemen attached to scientific and literary pursuits, were invited. Since his death, these meetings have been continued, under the name of "*Wistar parties*," by a small number of members, who hold them at their houses in succession. Although these are in fact private parties, yet they form so prominent a feature in the literary society of Philadelphia, that we have thought it would not be improper to mention them in this place.

and a branch of the society, under the name of a *standing committee*, was formed for this purpose in 1815. This committee has been actively and successfully engaged in the collection of historical documents, principally those relating to the United States. They published, in 1819, a separate volume of transactions, in octavo.

In 1786, John Hyacinth de Magellan, of London, presented the Society with funds for the establishment of an annual premium, to be awarded by the society to "the author of the best discovery or most useful invention relating to navigation, astronomy, or natural philosophy, mere natural history excepted." The premium consists of an oval plate of standard gold, with suitable devices engraved on it.

These funds having been so managed as to produce an annual surplus, the society determined to offer extra *Milan* premiums, upon views more extended than were originally contemplated by the donor. They accordingly offered this premium to the author of the most useful invention, improvement, discovery, or communication, in any department of science or the useful arts. The premium consists of a medal, of the value of not less than twenty nor more than forty-five dollars, or of the same sum in money, at the option of the candidate. Several premiums, both from the original fund and the surplus fund, have been awarded by the society.

The presidents of the society have been, Benjamin Franklin, David Rittenhouse, Thomas Jefferson, Caspar Wistar, and Robert Patterson.

The officers of the society are elected annually, except twelve counsellors, who are elected for three years, one-fourth of whom vacate their seats annually.

Officers for 1824—*President*, Robert Patterson; *Vice-presidents*, William Tilghman, P. S. Duponceau, and Zaccaria Collins; *Secretaries*, R. M. Patterson, Robert Walsh, John George Ord, and W. H. Keating; *Treasurer* and *Librarian*, John Vaughan.

Historical and Literary Committee, or Historical Society—*Chairman*, William Tilghman; *Corresponding Secretary*, Peter S. Duponceau; *Recording Secretary*, John Vaughan.

The Academy of Natural Sciences,

Was formed in 1812, and incorporated in 1817. Without any pretension or public encouragement, it has added large

the stock of science, and gradually acquired a high and well-deserved reputation.

The officers are, a president, two vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer, a librarian, four curators, and three auditors. Each member pays an initiation fee of ten dollars, and a quarterly contribution of three dollars.

The library contains about 5000 volumes, among which is the most valuable and extensive collection of works on natural history in the United States. A very large and valuable herbarium, and collections of shells, fossils, mineral and geological specimens, birds, quadrupeds, &c. compose the cabinet. A great number of the most valuable of the works in this collection, have been bestowed by its munificent benefactor, William Maclure.

In 1817, the Academy commenced the periodical publication of some of the valuable papers read before it. Under the unassuming title of "The Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences," three volumes have appeared, the contents of which are honourable to the scientific men of Philadelphia.

The officers for 1824 are—*President*, William Maclure; *Vice-Presidents*, Zaccheus Collins and George Ord; *Corresponding Secretary*, Reuben Haines; *Recording Secretary*, William H. Keating; *Curators*, Thomas Say, C. A. Lesueur, J. P. Wetherill, and Isaac Hays; *Treasurer*, Jacob Gilliams; *Auditors*, W. S. Warder, J. M. Brewer, and R. E. Griffith; *Librarian*, Jacob Pierce.

The Philadelphia Museum.

This institution was commenced in the year 1784, with the donation of a paddle fish, from the Ohio river, by a gentleman still residing here; from that time to the present, the whole of the intellectual and pecuniary resources of Charles Willson Peale have been devoted, with unceasing ardour, to the accomplishment of the design of conveying instruction and amusement to his fellow citizens, and of advancing the interests of religion and morality, by the arrangement and display of the works of nature and art. The doors of the Museum have been ever closed against the profligate and the indecent; it has been preserved, with scrupulous fidelity, as a place where the virtuous and refined of society could meet.

to enjoy such pleasures as can be tasted by the virtuous refined alone. In 1802, a grant of the use of the upper room of the State-House was made by the legislature to the museum. Mr. Peale was enabled, by this proof of the enlightened liberality of government, to increase and extend the collection, as well as to arrange and classify its numerous objects, in a manner worthy of their stations in the great system of nature.

The system of Linnaeus has been adhered to in the arrangement of the mammalia and birds; the numbers of each given in the latter part of this sketch: that of Cleaveland in mineralogy, the cabinets for the display of which contain about 1700 specimens, some of which are very beautiful. Lamarck's system has been the guide in conchology, cabinets of which contain more than 1000 specimens. Corals, &c. are arranged according to this system, and also numerous.

The Museum, besides the above departments, contains a large collection of fossil reliquiae of this country and of Europe, at the head of which is the mammoth, so remarkable for its great size and perfect preservation: a few bones of its skeleton were found in a morass, by persons employed digging for marl, in Ulster county, New-York, and were purchased by the present proprietor, with the right of digging for the remainder, which was successfully accomplished, with great labour and expense, and by the most determined industry.

An already numerous cabinet of fish, is continually increasing, among the most remarkable of the specimens in which is one of the genus *raga*, or ray, commonly called the "dog fish," which has been lately added to the collection; it measures twelve feet in length by fifteen in breadth, and weighs upwards of two thousand pounds.

Cabinets of reptiles, insects, comparative anatomy, &c. and a numerous collection of miscellaneous articles, of works of art, implements, dresses, arms, antiquities, &c., from every part of the globe, occupy different situations in the room.

A most valuable collection of original portraits, two hundred in number, forms a part of this institution, consisting principally of the officers and diplomatic characters of the revolution, painted by C. W. Peale: they are much enhanced in value from the circumstance of their having been painted

during that stormy period. A number of the portraits are of the professors of the National Institute of France, painted by Rembrandt Peale in Europe, in 1812. There are also thirty-eight pictures, landscapes, still life, and historical, and a full length portrait of the founder of the institution, painted by himself, in the eighty-second year of his age. Connected with the Museum is a laboratory, containing a considerable number of instruments for the performance of experiments in chemistry and natural philosophy, popular lectures on which subjects are delivered in the Museum several evenings in the week.

There are four professors appointed by the trustees of the Museum, who lecture in natural history, mineralogy, comparative anatomy, and physiology, adding thereby very much to the utility of the institution, by the diffusion of useful and pleasing knowledge.

To ensure the permanency of the Museum, an act of incorporation was passed by the legislature of this state in 1822, which places it under the direction of trustees, who are appointed by the stockholders annually. This act locates the Museum in the city of Philadelphia, and prevents any of its articles from being removed or alienated on any account.

The Philadelphia Museum at present contains 250 quadrupeds, 1100 birds, 3450 insects, and additions are constantly making to these and the other departments, by the liberality of the public, and the exertions of the officers of the institution.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts,

Was founded in the year 1805, by the voluntary association and contributions of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia; and received a charter from the legislature of the state in March, 1806. The objects of this institution are not confined to providing an elegant and rational recreation for the public; nor to that improvement of the public taste which must result from the collection and exhibition of the most celebrated works of art in statuary, painting, architecture, and engraving. It is also a school for the young artists of our country, where their genius is fostered, and their knowledge and taste cultivated, by placing at their disposal the finest models of antiquity, particularly in statuary and architectural drawing. From a small beginning, the Academy has now become fr

adequate to the great purposes of its institution. The ing consists of a circular saloon, forty-six feet in diameter entrance into which is by a handsome vestibule. The is lighted from a lofty dome, constructed in correct portions. It was originally intended for works of stat but is now hung with fine pictures, for which it affords excellent light. On the north of the saloon there is an entrance into a gallery, also used for pictures, which is feet in length, and thirty feet in width, lighted from the ing. On the east is the "*antique gallery*," in which statues and busts are arranged on pedestals. This gallery is sixty-six feet long and twenty-five wide, lighted from ceiling; at the south end of it the library is placed: a vacant space remains on the west for further additions and improvements. An exhibition is annually held in the Academy for six weeks, to which American artists are invited to exhibit their productions, and where pictures of distinguished names from private collections, are also displayed.

The walls of the picture galleries are now covered with paintings of the ancient and modern schools, some of them by masters of the highest celebrity. Among these, are *Isis and her Nymphs*, by Rubens; *Virgin and Child*, by Van Dyck; *Magdalen*, by Titian; *Napoleon crossing the Alps*, by David; *Joseph Napoleon in his Coronation robes*, by Gerard, &c. The antique gallery contains casts of all the most celebrated Grecian statues and busts, together with several from the hand of Canova. The library is adorned with many splendid works of engravings, in various departments, as well as some valuable volumes on the arts.

The affairs of the institution are managed by a president and twelve directors. Officers for 1824.—*President*, John H. Hopkinson; *John Bell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy*; *Thomas P. Roberts, Treasurer*; *Francis Hopkinson, Secretary*; *John Thackara, Curator*.

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia,

Was instituted in 1787. Its objects are, the advancement of medical science, the lessening of human misery, and the investigation of diseases and remedies peculiar to this country.

The College consists of fellows and associates. The fellows consist of practitioners of physic, eminent in their profession, residing within the city and districts. The associates

consist of persons in the profession who do not live within the limits described.

Ordinary meetings are held on the first Tuesday in every month, from October to March inclusive.

Officers for the year 1824.—*President*, Dr. Thomas Parke; *Vice-President*, Dr. Samuel P. Griffiths; *Censors*, Drs. Thomas T. Hewson, Henry Neill, Joseph Parrish, John C. Otto; *Treasurer*, Dr. Thomas C. James; *Secretary*, Dr. Samuel Emlen.

The Philadelphia Medical Society,

Was incorporated in 1792, for the promotion of medical science, and the mutual improvement of its members in medical knowledge.

Stated meetings are held weekly during the months of November, December, January, and February.

The Society consists of honorary and junior members. The honorary members are such as have obtained a degree in medicine, or are eminent in the practice of physic, or any of its branches.

Junior members are examined for admission by a committee of the Society. Junior members, who have not graduated, are also examined by a committee appointed for the purpose.

The Society is in possession of a fine library, embracing many valuable works upon subjects connected with medical science.

Officers for 1824.—*President*, Dr. Physick; *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Parrish, Dr. Jackson; *Corresponding Secretaries*, Dr. Emlen, Dr. Bell; *Treasurer*, Dr. Hugh L. Hodge; *Librarian*, Dr. George G. Tresse; *Orator*, Dr. John K. Mitchell; *Curators*, Dr. George G. Tresse, Dr. Alfred Drake.

The Medical Association of Philadelphia,

Was instituted in June, 1824, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the profession. *President*, Dr. Elisha Griffith; *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Sargent and Dr. Neill; *Secretary*, Dr. J. Thomas; *Treasurer*, Dr. Nancrede.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy,

Is an association of druggists and apothecaries, instituted in March, 1821, and incorporated by the state legislature in March, 1822. This society is the only one of the kind in the United States: its objects, as expressed in the preamble to

act of incorporation, are, "to provide means of instruction, by the establishment of a school of pharmacy, in which shall be taught those branches of knowledge essential to the education of an apothecary; to invite a spirit of pharmaceutical investigation and research, and to diffuse information amongst the members of the profession; to guard the drug market from the introduction of spurious, adulterated, deteriorated, or otherwise mischievous articles, which are too frequently forced into it, by watching and giving early warning of their appearance; to regulate the business, as far as may be practicable, and consistent with our social institutions; to establish such rules as may promote an harmonious intercourse among its members; to remedy many existing abuses, and to advance the character and promote the interests of the profession."

A school of pharmacy has been established, with two professorships, under the direction of the college, in which a class of about thirty apprentices to the business have attended. The formation of a library, and a cabinet of specimens of the various substances composing the materia medica, and other branches of natural history, is in progress.

The local concerns of the society, and the management of the school of pharmacy, are committed to a board of trustees consisting of sixteen members, and the officers of the College, who are ex officio members of the board.

Franklin Institute,

An association recently formed in Philadelphia, and most appropriately named after the great philosopher and patriot whose life and character furnish a noble model for American mechanics. The object of this institute is, as stated in its constitution, "the promotion and encouragement of manufactures, and the mechanic and useful arts, by the establishment of popular lectures on the sciences connected with them; by the formation of a cabinet of models and minerals, and a library; by offering premiums on all subjects deemed worthy of encouragement; by examining all new inventions submitted to them; and by such other means as they may judge expedient." The constitution was adopted on the 5th of February, 1824, and the association was incorporated on the 30th of March following. The members of the institute consist of manufacturers, mechanica, artisans, and persons friendly to the mechanic arts. Quarterly meetings of the members are held on the third Thursday of January.

April, July, and October. Each member pays annually three dollars; but the payment of twenty-five dollars constitutes a member for life, with an exemption from all annual payments. The officers are, a president, two vice-presidents, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, and twenty-four managers, chosen annually. Two-thirds of the managers must be manufacturers or mechanics. The first quarterly report of the board of managers was made on the 15th April, 1824. It appears, from this interesting document, that the list of members was very considerable and rapidly increasing; and that, although the state of the funds did not admit of the immediate endowment of lectureships, yet that several members had offered voluntarily to lecture every Wednesday evening. Weekly lectures have since been regularly delivered. On the subject of public exhibitions, the report expressed a confident belief, "that when the products of our industry are collected from the various work-shops now dispersed throughout the city and state, and exhibited together, they will form a collection calculated to excite a gratifying sense of pride in the bosom of every well-wisher to the prosperity of our manufactures, and an encouraging hope, that under proper regulations, we may soon compete with foreigners in the manufacture of all useful articles."

"By bringing together (the report continues) the various products of our work-shops, we shall soon discover what manufactures flourish in the country—what objects are successfully prepared by our mechanics—and in what respects they are deficient. Great as is the merit of new inventions, the board is convinced, that to attain perfection of workmanship in old established inventions is an object of at least as great importance—and hence, the principle which they have adopted as the basis of the exhibition, is, that perfection in workmanship is to be encouraged as well as novelty in invention. But to attain perfection of workmanship necessarily requires that a sufficient time should be allowed to the mechanic to prepare with care those objects which he wishes to submit to the scrutinizing eye of the public. Under this impression, and with a view of holding the exhibitions at that time of the year when the greatest concourse of strangers in our city can be expected, the board have resolved that the exhibitions shall be held at the time of the quarterly meeting in October of every year."

Among the objects which the board have in immediate contemplation, the following are stated:—1. The obtaining a suitable room for the meeting of the Institute; 2. The formation of a library; 3. The creation of a cabinet of mineral and models of machines.

“There are objects (it is said by the board) of still greater importance, which the board entertain a hope may at some future day be within the means of the society. Foremost among these would be the establishment of an experimental work-shop and laboratory; for the better instruction of members by the results of experience—but this would require much larger sum of money than the society has at present at its disposal. All that the board will therefore venture to suggest on this subject is, that the society should not lose sight of it, but embrace the first opportunity of stamping upon their institution the greatest degree of usefulness, by the creation of such an experimental school.” The publication of a journal devoted to the dissemination of useful information among mechanics, &c. is suggested as an object of importance where the funds will admit of it; and the report concludes with a statement of the funds. The officers of the Institute for 1824 are—James Ronaldson, *President*; Mathew Carey and Isaac Lukens, *Vice-Presidents*; William Strickland, *Recording Secretary*; Peter A. Browne, *Corresponding Secretary*; Thomas Fletcher, *Treasurer*.

Lectures delivered before the Society.

Professor Keating, on *Mineralogy and Chemistry applied to the Arts.*

Mr. Strickland, on *Architecture.*
*on *Natural Philosophy.*
*on *Practical Mechanics.*

The number of members in April, 1824, was 292.

The Phrenological Society,

The object of which is the study of the mind as connected with cerebral phenomena, was formed in March, 1822. Its meetings are held twice a month in the winter season, and once a month for the remainder of the year, in a room adjoin-

* The lecturers are not yet appointed, but it is presumed they will shortly be.

Apprentices' Library, in Carpenter's court, where is museum of the society. This consists of a large of casts of the skulls and busts and the masks of distinguished for any remarkable *propensity, sentiment, intellectual energy*, and also the skulls of many of the animals, for the purposes of comparison. The collection arranged as to exhibit the improvement in cerebral action, from the idiot up to the man of acknowledged and varied talents, through the intervening grades of different races in which are found the New Hollander, the Maori, the Negro, the Egyptian, the Hindoo, the Chinese, and the numerous varieties of the European branch. Lecturers are appointed annually, one of whom reads a paper on some subject connected with the science, at each meeting of the society.

Officers for the present year are—*President*, Philip Henshaw, M. D. Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania; *Vice-Presidents*, William E. Horner, M. D. Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania and Joseph Hopkinson, Esq.; *Curators*, George W. Wood and John C. Stocker, Esqrs.; *Corresponding Secretary*, John Bell, M. D.; *Recording Secretary*, Benjamin H. M. D.; *Treasurer*, Hugh L. Hodge, M. D.

Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture,

instituted in 1785. Meetings are held on the second of each month, at its rooms in the Philosophical Institute where it has a cabinet and library. The library contains 100 volumes, principally on subjects connected with agriculture. In the early stage of its existence, it published agricultural communications in the newspapers of the day, but it has since published four octavo volumes of *Memoirs*, and it is now collecting materials sufficient to form a fifth volume. The society has at different periods proposed and awarded prizes for improvements in agriculture, new implements of husbandry, superior animals of either foreign or domestic breed, and various other objects connected with husbandry and agricultural affairs.

Officers for 1824—*President*, Richard Peters; *Vice-President*, William Tilghman, James Mease, Robert Coleman, and John Biddle; *Treasurer*, William Mason Walmsley; *Sec-*

cretary, W. H. Keating; *Assistant Secretary and Librarian*, William S. Warder; *Curators*, Israel P. Cope, Joshua Longstreth, Reuben Haines, Joseph Cloud, Adam Eckfeldt; *Committee of Correspondence*, Richard Peters, William Tilghman, Zaccheus Collins, James Mease, John Vaughan.

Musical Fund.

The Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia was instituted in the month of February, 1820, and incorporated, by an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1823. Its objects are the relief of distressed musicians and their families, and the cultivation of taste and proficiency in the musical art. The first is attained, by granting from the corporate funds an adequate pecuniary provision to all musicians, members of the Society, who from age or infirmity are unable to support themselves and their families. The second, by giving, every fortnight, concerts to the members, and twice or three times during the winter a musical entertainment accessible to the public. The members are arranged in the two classes of professors and amateurs. The class of professors only is obliged to perform at the concerts; but a large number of amateurs, on such occasions, unite to assist them. The Society includes about fifty professors of the first eminence, and two hundred amateur members, of the most fashionable and respected classes of society. Its orchestral force is the largest in the country, frequently numbering one hundred and twenty musicians. Its annual income is derived from the profits of public concerts, and an annual contribution of five dollars from each member. This Society has done much to promote the objects of its institution.

The Hall of the Society, from a design by Mr. Strickland, is now building under his superintendence, in Locust street, near Eighth. The lower floor contains a room appropriated to the private concerts of the Society, 60 feet by 32; a room for meetings, 60 feet by 24; and two retiring rooms, each 28 feet by 24. The public concert hall will be on the second floor, 110 feet by 60, and, with the recessed gallery at the northern end, will accommodate 1800 persons. The structure unites great strength with neatness of decoration, and convenience of arrangement.

Officers for 1824.—*President*, Dr. William P. Dewees;

G. Smith; *Secretary*, J. W. Houston; *Chairman of Managers of the Fund*, William Y. Birch; *Chairman of Directors of the Music*, Benjamin Carr; *Instrumental Conductors*, Messrs. Gilles, Hommann, and Hupfeld; *Vocal Conductors*, Messrs. Carr, Cross, and Loud; *Leader*, Mr. Hupfeld.

Literature, and the Press.

The press of Philadelphia is decidedly beyond that of any other city of the United States, in the number and character of its productions; but its activity is of comparatively recent date. Previous to the revolutionary war, James Humphreys and Robert Bell, two enterprising booksellers, published a few valuable books by subscription. During the war, when Bibles were very scarce and dear, Robert Aitken published an edition of the school Bible; but after the peace the business greatly languished, and it is said on good authority, that when, so late as 1786, an edition of the New Testament, for the use of schools, was projected, it was considered an hazardous undertaking, and the four booksellers, on whose joint responsibility and funds the measure was determined on, only ventured upon it after great consultation, and with much anxiety. The press partook of the impetus given to industry by the establishment of the federal constitution. But it is only within a few years that the business of republishing so large a proportion of the English books of value, has been undertaken. Some idea of the present flourishing condition of the Philadelphia press, may be formed from the following facts.

There were in Philadelphia, on the 1st of July, 1824, 55 printing offices, containing 112 presses, and supporting about 250 workmen. Of these, about 20 presses are employed in printing newspapers. The remaining 92 presses are adequate to the *annual* production of above 2,500,000 duodecimo volumes, of 300 pages each. It is not easy to ascertain how many volumes are actually printed, but the foregoing statement shows to how great an extent the business of printing has been carried in this city.

The first *standing* quarto Bible in the English language, and perhaps in any language, was set up by Mathew Carey, in Philadelphia, in 1804; and it is still the only standing Bible

of separate types. Above 200,000 impressions of have been published.

There are now in Philadelphia two stereotype Bibles, and one of separate types constantly standing have been printed in Philadelphia since the year 1 exclusive of those printed for the Bible Societies 500,000 quarto and school Bibles.

A very large proportion of the important works in America, have issued from the Philadelphia press. these are the following, the principal part of which have been published within ten years.

Encyclopædia Britannica, 21 vols. quarto.

Rees's Cyclopædia, 42 vols. quarto.

Edinburgh Encyclopædia, 18 vols. quarto.

Nicholson's Encyclopædia, 12 vols. octavo. (Ten editions of this work have been published.)

Wilson's Ornithology, 9 vols. imperial quarto.

Lavoisier's Atlas, 1 vol. folio. (Three editions have been published.)

American Atlas, 1 vol. folio. (Two editions of have been published.)

Pinkerton's Atlas, 1 vol. folio.

The British Poets, 50 vols. 18mo.

Barton's Works on the Botany of America, 5 vols.

Scott's Bible, 5 vols. quarto. (Two editions have been published.)

Gill's Bible, 9 vols. quarto.

Scott's Bible, 3 vols. quarto.

Vesey's Chancery Reports, 22 vols. octavo.

East's Reports, 16 vols. octavo. (Two editions have been published.)

Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, 6 vols. quarto.

Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols. quarto.

Besides several editions of Shakspeare—of Humblet, and Bisset's England, and other historians—of Greek classics, and translations therefrom, &c. &c.

The sum of 60,000 dollars was paid in Philadelphia for the copyright of a single work—Marshall's Life of Washington.

PERIODICAL WORKS.

Literary Journals.

The first literary journal published in Philadelphia was printed in 1741, by Benjamin Franklin, who called it "The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle." It existed only six months. Several attempts were subsequently made to establish magazines of literature, but the wealth and literary taste of the country were not sufficiently advanced. In 1787, the American Museum was commenced by Mathew Carey, and conducted with ability. Twelve volumes of this valuable work were published, when the insufficiency of patronage compelled the editor to abandon it. The Port Folio, established in 1801, by the late lamented Mr. Dennie, was, under his editorship, one of the most entertaining miscellanies that has appeared in any country. It is published at present in monthly numbers. The Analectic Magazine, commenced in 1813, was for some time edited by Washington Irving, and bore the marks of his talents. Numerous other literary journals have sprung up within twenty years, but their existence has been generally ephemeral. The following is a correct list of all the periodical works (except newspapers) at present published in Philadelphia.

Quarterly.

The Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences. Supported by an Association of Physicians, and edited by N. Chapman, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, and Clinical Practice, in the University of Pennsylvania. Eight volumes have been published.

The American Medical Recorder of Original Papers and Intelligence in Medicine and Surgery. Conducted by an Association of Physicians in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk. Seven volumes have been published.

The Journal of Foreign Medical Science and Literature, being a continuation of the Eclectic Repertory. Conducted by John D. Godman, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology. Fourteen numbers have been published.

Monthly.

The Port Folio. Edited by John E. Hall, Esq. Seventeen volumes have been published.

The American Monthly Magazine. Edited by Jan M'Henry. Seven numbers have been published.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science. Four volumes have been published.

The Christian Advocate. Nineteen numbers have been published.

The Reformer. Four volumes have been published.

Occasionally.

The Advocate of Peace.

The Æsculapian Register. Edited by several Physicians.

Newspapers.

The first newspaper published in Philadelphia was entitled the American Weekly Mercury. It was printed by Andrew Bradford, in 1719, on a half sheet of quarto paper, and published weekly. In 1723, one Keimer, whose name has been preserved from oblivion by Dr. Franklin, commenced the second newspaper, which rose rapidly into public favour some years afterwards, when published by Franklin. This paper was subsequently enlarged, and continued weekly, under the title of the "Pennsylvania Gazette," until very recently.

The first daily newspaper printed in the United States was the "Pennsylvania Packet, or General Advertiser," which was at first printed weekly, by John Dunlap, in 1773, and in 1784 became a daily paper. The paper is still continued under the name of "The American Daily Advertiser."

There are at present printed in Philadelphia eleven daily newspapers, five morning and six evening, viz.

The American Daily Advertiser	(morning)	1784.
The Philadelphia Gazette	(evening)	1788.
The Aurora	(morning)	1790.
The United States' Gazette	(morning)	1791.
The Freeman's Journal	(morning)	1804.
The Democratic Press	(evening)	1807.
The American Sentinel	(morning)	1816.
The Franklin Gazette	(evening)	1818.
The National Gazette	(evening)	1820.
The Columbian Observer	(evening)	1823.
The City Register	(evening)	1823.

At each of the offices where the above papers are printed, with the exception of the American Daily Advertiser and the City Register, there are published weekly, semi-weekly, or thrice a week papers, containing the principal articles in the daily papers, without the advertisements. The number of impressions published annually by these papers, was lately ascertained to be 3,080,000, consuming about 8000 reams of paper, and giving employment, in the offices to about 150 persons.

Besides the daily papers, the following newspapers are also published in this city,

Three times a week.

The Statesman.

Weekly.

Grotjan's Public Sale Report.

The Saturday Evening Post.

The Philadelphia Recorder.

The Christian Gazette, or Youth's Herald.

The Christian.

The Gazetteer.

The Liberal.

Public Libraries.

The whole number of public libraries in Philadelphia is sixteen, of some of which we have already given a detailed account, but can only give the names of the others. They are as follows:—

	Volumes.
1. Philadelphia Library, - - - -	24,000
2. Loganian, - - - -	5000.
3. Athenæum, - - - -	3300
4. Friends', - - - -	3000
5. Philosophical, - - - -	6000
6. Alms-House Medical Library, - - -	2500
7. Hospital do. do. - - - -	7000
8. Apprentices', - - - -	2000
9. Mercantile, - - - -	2000

54,800

	Amount brought forward,	54,800
10. Law,		650
11. Academy of Fine Arts. (Some very valuable works, presented by Napoleon, are deposited here,)		
12. Theological,		2200
13. Academy of Natural Sciences,		5000
14. University,		
15. German Society,		1500
16. Medical Society,		850
Total number of volumes,		65,000

There are numerous smaller libraries belonging to different societies and churches, of which we have been unable to obtain an account.

PART IX.

INSTITUTIONS FOR EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION, &c.

In no city of the United States are there, it is believed, so great facilities for obtaining instruction in every branch of human knowledge, as in Philadelphia. Institutions for education abound in all parts of the city, from the highest branch of science down to the elementary schools which charity or public munificence has endowed for the poor; while excellent public libraries, and scientific collections, are within the reach of the student. Of the seminaries of public instruction, the principal is

The University of Pennsylvania,

Situated in Ninth street, between Market and Chestnut streets. The building was erected by the state of Pennsylvania, and originally destined for the accommodation of the president of the United States. President Washington, however, declined the offer; and it was purchased, in 1798, by the trustees of the University. It is three storeys high, and

about 100 feet square. The ascent to the building is by a flight of marble steps, leading into a hall containing the main staircase. From this hall, the next entrance is into the grand vestibule, which is surmounted by a dome and cupola. A gallery runs round the vestibule, and is supported by eight Corinthian columns, behind which are the doors leading into the lecture-rooms and apartments. The offices are in the basement storey.

In 1807, a large building of an octangular form was erected south of the main edifice, but connected with it, for the purposes of the medical school: appropriate lecture-rooms for the several professorships are here provided.

Origin and present state. This important institution had its origin in an academy and charity-school, established in 1750, under the auspices of many public-spirited citizens, among whom Franklin was particularly prominent. This institution received a charter, and an endowment in lands and money, from the proprietaries, in 1753. In 1755, an additional charter was granted to it, under the title of "The College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia;" and in the same year, collegiate degrees were granted to six pupils.

This college continued in activity until 1779, when the legislature of Pennsylvania gave it a new charter, erecting it into a university, placing it under the direction of a new board of trustees, and authorizing the executive council to bestow on it so many of the confiscated estates as would produce an additional income of £1500 a-year. On this occasion, the first provost of the college, the Rev. Dr. William Smith, being supposed disaffected to the cause of the Revolution, was removed, and the Rev. Dr. John Ewing was appointed in his place.

Many of the friends and supporters of the old college were exceedingly discontented with this arrangement, and frequent petitions were made to the legislature for the revival of the college, which was at length effected, in 1789; and thus two institutions, with distinct professors in the arts and in medicine, were established. It was not long before the two boards perceived that this state of things was very injurious to both the institutions; and, conferences being held, it was agreed that they should present a joint petition to the legislature, praying that, on certain conditions, they might

be united. This was accordingly done, in 1791; and thus was finally established "The University of Pennsylvania."

The University consists of the following departments:—the department of arts, the medical school, the department of natural science, and the department of law.

Department of Arts. In this department there are at present but three professorships—one of moral philosophy, one of mathematics and natural philosophy, and one of the languages. There are also but three classes—the Senior, the Junior, and the Sophomore. It is believed that the college classes are larger, and that the course of instruction is more complete, than at any former period of the institution. It is acknowledged, however, by the friends of the University, that many advantageous changes might be made in this department.

The officers of the college are—Rev. Dr. Frederick Beasley, *Professor of Moral Philosophy*, and *Provost of the University*; Dr. Robert M. Patterson, *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*, and *Vice-Provost*; and James G. Thomson, Esq. *Professor of Languages*.

Medical School of Philadelphia.

This school is a department of the University of Pennsylvania. It is the most ancient and the most frequented of any in the United States—comprising a system of instruction not less extensive and complete than that of many of the most distinguished schools in Europe. The first medical lectures were delivered in it in the year 1765, by Dr. John Morgan, on the theory and practice of Medicine. The following year, Dr. William Shippen delivered lectures on anatomy, surgery, and midwifery. Since then, the professorships have been made more numerous, and the concourse of students has regularly increased, varying, within a few years, between four and five hundred annually.

The present distribution of professorships is into anatomy, taught by Dr. Physick; materia medica, by Dr. Coxe; the theory and practice of medicine and clinical practice, by Dr. Chapman; midwifery, by Dr. James; chemistry, by Dr. Hare; surgery, by Dr. Gibson. An adjunct professorship of anatomy also exists, occupied by Dr. Horner. The lectures begin on the first Monday of October, and terminate about the first day of March. Clinical lectures are delivered during the

course, twice a week, at the Philadelphia Alms-House, by the professors of the practice of medicine and of surgery.

With the view of extending the benefits of medical instruction to well-educated and deserving young men in limited circumstances, a foundation of six gratuitous studentships exists. The appointments to them are made early in September, by a committee of the trustees. All communications on the subject should be addressed to Joseph Reed, Esq. secretary to the board of trustees.

The anatomical museum is extensive and valuable. It was founded by the late Dr. Caspar Wistar, and many valuable additions have been made to it by his widow. It contains a large number of dried preparations of the arterial and venous systems—corroded preparations of wax injections—a fine collection of the superficial and deep-seated lymphatics—many large models in wood, executed by Rush, of small bones and other parts, as the temporal bone, the sphenoidal bone, the bones of the wrist, the æthmoidal bone, the labyrinth, the brain, &c.—an extensive collection of healthy and diseased bones—casts to illustrate the doctrines of phrenology—minute injections—numerous wet preparations of healthy and diseased structure—a fine series of human embryos, from the fifth week to the sixth month—a series of preparations, showing the progress of incubation and of germination—extra uterine conceptions—the uterine connection between the cow and her young—models in wax—large drawings, in oil colours, of surgical diseases; &c. &c. The Pennsylvania Hospital has recently made a liberal donation to the Wistar Museum, of the anatomical preparations belonging to that institution.

Respectable strangers and others can be introduced to this collection, by application to any of the trustees or professors.

The commencement for conferring medical degrees is held about the 8th day of April. The number of graduates is commonly about one hundred.

The number of medical students in 1823-4 was 424.

Department of Natural Science.—This department has been established but a few years. The present professors are—

R. M. Patterson,	<i>Professor of Natural Philosophy.</i>
W. H. Keating,	<i>Chemistry & Mineralogy.</i>
T. T. Hewson,	<i>Comparative Anatomy.</i>
T. Say,	<i>Zoology.</i>
W. P. C. Barton,	<i>Botany.</i>

Law Department—

Professor.

*Department of General Literature—*Robert Walsh, Jun. Professor.

*Grammar School—*Rev. J. Wiltbank, Master.

*Charity Schools—*Master of the boys' school, — M'Kinley.

The pupils in all the departments, that receive instruction from the University, have in some years amounted to nearly one thousand in number.

Law Academy of Philadelphia,

Established in 1821, under the auspices of an incorporated society, composed of judges and members of the bar, under the denomination of "The Society for the Promotion of Legal Knowledge and Forensic Eloquence." The Academy consists at present of from forty to fifty students, besides honorary members, who are young barristers enrolled in the list of students, but whose attendance is voluntary. Forensic exercises are held once a week, under the direction of the provost and vice-provost; and regular lectures are read three times a week, by the professor of the common law. As the Academy increases, it is intended to erect other chairs of the various branches of jurisprudence; and, when the institution shall have reached a sufficient degree of maturity, to annex it to the University of Pennsylvania. The provost and vice-provost are elected annually.

The officers for the present year are—*Patron of the Academy*, Hon. William Tilghman, LL. D. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; *Provost*, Peter S. Duponceau, LL. D.; *Vice-Provost*, Thomas Sergeant, Esq. late Attorney-General of Pennsylvania; *Professor of the Common and Statute Law of Pennsylvania*, Joseph Barnes, Esq. formerly one of the Judges of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and now Register for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration for the said city and county.

The Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Philadelphia,

In Locust street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Masters of the grammar or classical school, Rev. Wm. Ballantine

nd Mr. John Carson; master of the English school, Mr. Daniel Magenes.

The schools are in a prosperous condition, with about 80 scholars, and are visited by a committee of the trustees.

This institution, originally established in 1784, by private contributions, was incorporated and endowed on the 29th of March, 1787, by the name of "The Trustees of the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Philadelphia." Its funds were increased by the liberal bequest of Andrew Doz, Esq. formerly a trustee, and by an appointment made in pursuance of the last will of the late Mr. John Keble.

By the fundamental laws established at a meeting of the contributors, on the 1st of January, 1785, provision was made for the education of youth *gratis*; and it is declared, that all gifts and bequests for this special purpose shall be kept fund to be applied to no other purpose whatever." The same laws provide for an instructor in divinity, towards a fund or which a beginning is made.

The trustees, sixteen in number, are elected for four years, being divided into classes of four each, and the term of one class expiring in every year.

The present trustees are, the Rt. Rev. William White, *President*; Rev. Dr. Blackwell, Hon. Richard Peters, Charles J. Bancker, George Brinhurst, David H. Conyngham, Hugh De Haven, William Hall, Jackson Kemper, John Lardner, William Meredith, John Perot, Joseph Lewis, Daniel Smith, John C. Stocker, and John B. Wallace.

Friends' Schools.

The first incorporation for promoting literature in Pennsylvania, was the charter granted by William Penn in 1697 to "the overseers of the schools." This body, consisting of fifteen persons, have under their care fourteen schools, distributed in different parts of Philadelphia. In the school-house on Fourth, below Chesnut street, the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages are taught, and also mathematics and natural philosophy. Lectures are delivered in this institution on botany, mineralogy, &c. &c. It has an observatory, containing a superior transit instrument, a large reflecting telescope, and an achromatic telescope. The philosophical apparatus is also extensive and valuable; the library contains

some rare works, and the cabinet of minerals is very respectable.

Fellenberg School.

In 1822, a few gentlemen to whom the principles of Mr. Fellenberg's system of education were known, resolved to give it a trial in Philadelphia. A subscription was accordingly entered into, and a suitable place having been procured, a female was engaged for the purpose of teaching the children the rudiments of a literary education, and the art of plaiting straw into hats. The measure has succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations, and they have been lately encouraged by their success, to procure a larger and more central building. A house has accordingly been taken in Bank street, affording accommodation for conducting the school on an enlarged scale. The number of pupils is now about eighty; their improvement in moral and mental education is very striking, and the members of this institution have the satisfaction of knowing, that they have qualified the children to obtain the means of living, by instructing them in an honest and profitable art.

Lectures on Science and the Arts.

The opportunity afforded by a residence in Philadelphia for the easy acquisition of knowledge in every branch of human science, will be seen from the following catalogue of the lectures delivered in the course of the year. It is believed that no city in the world, of a similar amount of population, is so rich in public lectureships. The characters of many of the lecturers too, may challenge comparison with those of Edinburgh or Paris.

University of Pennsylvania.

Anatomy,	-	-	-	-	Dr. Physick.
Adjunct Professor,	-	-	-	-	Dr. Horner.
Theory and Practice of Medicine and					
Clinical Practice,	-	-	-	-	Dr. Chapman.
Materia Medica,	-	-	-	-	Dr. J. R. Cox.
Midwifery,	-	-	-	-	Dr. James.
Chemistry,	-	-	-	-	Dr. Hare.
Surgery,	-	-	-	-	Dr. Gibson.

Natural Philosophy,	-	-	-	Professor Patterson.
Chemistry and Mineralogy,	-	-	-	Professor Keating.
Comparative Anatomy,	-	-	-	Dr. Hewson.
Zoology,	-	-	-	Professor Say.
Botany,	-	-	-	Dr. Barton.

College of Pharmacy.

Materia Medica,	-	-	-	Dr. Jackson.
Chemistry,	-	-	-	Dr. Wood.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

Clinical Lectures, by	-	-	-	Dr. Otto.
Do.	-	-	-	Dr. Parrish.
Do.	-	-	-	Dr. Hewson.

Alms-House and Infirmary.

Clinical Lectures, by	-	-	-	Dr. Chapman.
Do.	-	-	-	Dr. Gibson.
Do.	-	-	-	Dr. Mitchell.
Do.	-	-	-	Dr. Jackson.
Do.	-	-	-	Dr. Hodge.
Do.	-	-	-	Dr. Harlan.
Do.	-	-	-	Dr. Barton.
Do.	-	-	-	Dr. Horner.

Philadelphia Museum.

Anatomy,	-	-	-	Dr. Godman.
Comparative Anatomy,	-	-	-	Dr. Harlan.

The Friends' Academy.

Botany,	-	-	-	} Mr. S. W. Conrad.
Mineralogy,	-	-	-	

Academy of Teachers.

Analysis of the Human Mind,	-	Rev. Mr. Carl.
Book-Keeping and Mercantile Law,	-	Mr. Hamer.
Grammar,	-	Mr. Chandler.
Chemistry,	-	Mr. Mayo.
Elocution,	-	Mr. Dennison.

Franklin Institute.

Natural Philosophy,	-	-	-
---------------------	---	---	---

Chemistry and Mineralogy, - -	Professor Keating
Architecture, - - -	Mr. Strickland.
Practical Mechanics, - - -	

Medical Society.

A lecture on a medical subject is read before the Medical Society, on every Saturday evening, during the winter.

Phrenological Society.

Phrenology, and the Sciences connect-	{ Drs. Bell.
ed with it, - - - -	
	Coates.
	Darrach, &c

Lectures not connected with public institutions or societies.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, -	Dr. Chapman.
Midwifery, - - - - -	Dr. Dewees.
Do. - - - - -	Dr. Shoemaker.
Do. - - - - -	Dr. Bond.
Practice of Medicine, - - -	Dr. Parrish.
Surgery, - - - - -	Dr. Parrish.
Do. - - - - -	Dr. Hodge.
Do. - - - - -	Dr. Hewson.
Do. - - - - -	Dr. Harris.
Anatomy, - - - - -	Dr. Godman.
Do. - - - - -	Dr. Horner.
Do. - - - - -	Dr. Harlan.
Practical Anatomy, - - - -	Dr. Godman.
Do. - - - - -	Dr. Horner.
Anatomy as applied to the Fine Arts,	Dr. Godman.
Do. - - - do. - - -	Dr. Bell.
Chemistry, - - - - -	Dr. Bache.
Do. - - - - -	Dr. Mitchell.
Do. - - - - -	Mr. Greene.
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy,	Mr. Tucker.
Pathology, - - - - -	Dr. Bell.
Pysiology, - - - - -	Dr. Bell.
Do. - - - - -	Dr. Meigs.
Do. - - - - -	Dr. Coates.
Anatomy and Surgery, - - -	Dr. M'Clellan.
Medical Botany, - - - -	Dr. Barton.
Materia Medica and Pharmacv. -	Dr. Wood.

Most of these lectures are delivered regularly during the summer as well as in the winter.

There are in Philadelphia many other academies and seminaries besides those enumerated, in which classical learning and the mathematical sciences are taught, but the limits of this work do not enable us to give any account of them.

INSTRUCTION OF THE POOR.

1. *The Public Schools.*

For the education of the children of those who are without the means of procuring private instruction, ample provision is made, under certain acts of the legislature of this state, at the public expense. Under the system of free education established by law for the city and county of Philadelphia, every indigent child is entitled to the benefit of instruction at a suitable school, and the most approved means are provided to induce all the objects of the benefit to avail themselves of their privilege. The extent of the appropriations provided to be made, is limited only by the amount requisite to carry the system into full and complete execution.

The instruction of the indigent children throughout the state of Pennsylvania, is a subject of constitutional provision. By Art. VII. Sect. 1. of the constitution, it is directed "That the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner, that the poor may be taught gratis."

In pursuance of this constitutional direction, and in conformity with the wishes of the public, the legislature of this commonwealth have enacted numerous laws, providing for the free instruction of the indigent children throughout the state. Some of these laws specially concerned the city and county of Philadelphia. These acts were framed in a spirit of liberality; but it was obvious, that the desired end of extending a just and available opportunity of suitable instruction to all the indigent, was not effected. Much attention was given to the subject, and several changes, with a view to improvement, were introduced by new acts and supplements. At length the act of assembly establishing the system now in

operation, was passed the 3d day of March, 1818, entitled "An act to provide for the education of children at the public expense, within the city and county of Philadelphia." By the provisions of this act and its supplements, a new system of free instruction has been established in the city of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, Kensington, Penn Township, Southwark, and Moyamensing, and important improvements have been made in the system in use in the other parts of the county. According to the laws now in force, the city and county of Philadelphia are erected into a district, denominated "The First School District of the State of Pennsylvania." The district is divided into sections, of which

The City of Philadelphia is the First Section.

The Northern Liberties and Kensington are the Second Section.

Southwark and Moyamensing are the Third Section.

Penn Township is the Fourth Section.

It is over these four sections that the new and peculiar system is established at the present time.

For the first section, twenty-four directors are appointed by the select and common councils.

For the second section, six directors are appointed by the commissioners of the incorporated part of the Northern Liberties, and six by the commissioners of Kensington.

For the third section, six directors are appointed by the commissioners of Southwark, and six by the commissioners of Moyamensing.

For the fourth section, six directors are appointed by the commissioners of Spring Garden.

The appointment of the directors is made annually between the 1st and 20th day of January, in each year. They perform their duties without pecuniary compensation, but are exempted from serving as jurors, arbitrators, overseers of the poor, or managers of the Alms-House, and, except in time of war, from militia duty.

Immediately after their appointment, the directors meet in their respective sections, and elect from among themselves one suitable person for every six directors, to be members of a select body, called "The Controllers of the Public Schools for the City and County of Philadelphia." The board of controllers consequently at this time consists of nine members.

It is the duty of the controllers to determine the number of schools to be established in any section; to provide the suitable forms of instruction to be used therein; to superintend the conduct and concerns of all the schools established under the provisions of the above act; to ascertain and limit the expense of instituting and conducting such schools; to report annually to the county commissioners the amount of money which they may deem necessary to defray the expenses of the district for the current year, and to draw on the treasurer of the county for the same. They have power to establish a model school, to be under their immediate direction. Their proceedings are to be annually published, and their accounts examined and settled by the auditors of the county.

It is the duty of the several boards of directors within their respective sections, to establish as many schools as may be determined by the controllers, to appoint teachers, and to provide all things necessary for conducting the schools so established, and to have the particular care and management of the same in their respective sections. They are to report every six months the state of the several schools to the board of controllers.

The principles of Lancaster's system of education, in its most improved form, are required to be adopted in all the schools established by the above law in the above sections. All indigent orphan children, and children of indigent parents of suitable age,—that is, boys between the ages of six and fourteen years, and girls between the ages of five and thirteen years,—if approved of by the controllers or directors, as the case may be, are admitted into the model school, or the schools of the respective sections in which such children reside. The branches of learning taught in the schools are, reading, writing, arithmetic, and the geography of the United States; and the girls besides these, are instructed in sewing, knitting, &c.

The board of controllers was organized on the 6th of April, 1818, and proceeded to establish schools for both sexes in the several sections. The following schools have been established by them, and are now open.

The Model School, in Chester street, running from *Sassafras*, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

The Lombard street, in Lombard street, north side, above Sixth street.

The Kensington, in Marlborough street, Kensington.

The Southwark, in Catharine street, between Third and Fourth.

The Northern Liberties, in Pegg street, in the rear of Second street.

The Spring Garden.

The Moyamensing.

The Mary street, (coloured,) in Mary street.

A new school-house is about to be erected in Third, above Brown street.

Of these school-houses, the Model school, the Lombard street, the Kensington, and the Southwark schools, have been erected under the direction of the controllers; the other houses are rented by them: all contain two school-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls, except the Spring Garden and the Mary street houses. The latter of these is for the coloured children.

By the sixth annual report of the controllers made public on the 3d day of February last, (1824,) it appears that since the organization of the system in the year 1819, 10,809 children have been admitted to the schools, and that the number on that day belonging to the same, was 2706, of whom 1558 were boys, and 1148 girls, and distributed as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In the Model School -	331	211	542
Lombard street - -	200	132	332
Kensington - - -	148	173	321
Northern Liberties - -	199	128	327
Spring Garden - - -	97	35	132
Southwark - - - -	321	224	545
Moyamensing - - -	176	180	356
Mary street (coloured) -	86	65	151
	1558	1148	2706

The annual cost of the education of each pupil, including every expense, is *four dollars*.

The above sections include the city and the adjoining districts, containing a large, dense, and compact population. The residue of the county, comprising the country districts, is divided as follows:—

The townships of Oxford, Lower Dublin, Byberry, and Moreland are the fifth section.

The townships of Germantown, Bristol, and Roxborough are the sixth section.

The townships of Blockley and Kingsessing are the seventh section.

The township of Passyunk is the eighth section.

In these latter sections, a different system of providing for the free education of the indigent prevails. Directors are chosen for the several sections by the court of quarter sessions for the county. The children are sent, under the direction of the directors, to suitable private schools. The funds for instruction are to be provided by the controllers as for the former sections. The Lancasterian system is not required to be in any way used in these sections, nor are any public schools established. Provision, however, is made by the above law for the erection of a section or sections, for the purpose of establishing one or more schools, upon the same terms, and under the same regulations prescribed for the first four sections, whenever the state of any portion of the latter sections may require the same to be done. The power to erect such new section is given to the court of quarter sessions, to be exercised upon the petition of twenty respectable taxable citizens, resident within the bounds of the proposed section.

Citizens or strangers who may be inclined to visit the public schools, will be admitted on any day of the week, between 9 and 12 A. M., or between 2 and 5 P. M. For more minute information respecting this interesting establishment, application may be made to Roberts Vaux, *President of the Board of Controllers*; or to the *Secretary*, T. M. Pettit.

Sunday Schools.

Next perhaps in importance and interest to the public schools, are those which have been established for the gratuitous instruction of adults and children on Sundays, and the inculcation of moral and religious truth among them. It has been ascertained that there are in the city and liberties sixty-two Sunday schools, at which 8666 scholars are taught by 1014 teachers. The teachers are not professionally such, but persons who devote their time voluntarily to this laudable object. In 1816, an union was formed of several of the schools

under the name of the Sunday and Adult School Union. In the seventh annual report of the Union institution, made on the 25th of May, 1824, it is stated, that the prospects of the institution were highly encouraging. The whole number of schools in connection with this Union is now 723, containing 7337 teachers and 48,681 scholars, located in seventeen states. During the year 1823-4, the managers published 210,500 books, tracts, and papers, for the use of Sunday schools. At the anniversary meeting of the Philadelphia Union, on the 25th of May, 1824, it was resolved, that an *American Sunday School Union* should be established, the constitution of which was adopted. Very full and particular details of the progress and benefits of Sunday schools, may be found in the seventh annual report alluded to, which has been printed for public information.

The officers of the American Union, elected in May, 1824, are—Alexander Henry, *President*; Richard Dale, Thomas Latimer, Joseph L. Ingles, D. Bethune of *New-York*, Alexander Fridge of *Baltimore*, T. D. Williams of *New-Haven*, C. F. Mercer of *Virginia*, J. Brownlee of *Charleston*, S. C. *Vice-Presidents*; George B. Claxton, *Corresponding Secretary*; John C. Pechin, *Recording Secretary*; Hugh De Haven, Jun. *Treasurer*; and thirty-six managers.

Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools.

This excellent institution had its foundation in the voluntary meetings of a few young men, in the year 1799, for the instruction of indigent boys in the evenings. The public attention being called to their meritorious labours, their funds increased so rapidly as to enable them to open a day school. In 1801, the society received an increase of funds, which secured their permanence, and enabled them to extend the sphere of their activity. Christopher Ludwick, a respectable citizen of German origin, died in that year, leaving the residue of his estate (after a provision for his wife) which was estimated at between 10 and 12,000 dollars, to the first association of persons who should be incorporated for the purpose of gratuitously teaching the poor of all denominations in Philadelphia. The members of the Philadelphia Society, by great exertions, and a severe contest as to time, with the trustees of the University, obtained the first charter of incorporation, and

received from the executors of Mr. Ludwick the amount of his bequest.

Since the commencement of the establishment, 5414 children have been admitted into the schools. During the year 1823, there were admitted 231 boys and 171 girls, discharged during the same period 210 boys and 156 girls. The number of scholars, on the 1st of January, 1824, was 252 boys and 172 girls. The managers have recently established a department for the instruction of girls in the plaiting of straw and the manufacture of straw bonnets and trimmings, from which very favourable results may be anticipated. The capital stock and real estate of the institution amount in value to \$30,671 83 cts., which yields an income of \$1571 40 cts., besides which an annual sum is paid by each member, which amounted to \$400 in 1823. The salaries to teachers, in 1823, were \$1400, and the other expenses \$292 86 cts.

The schools are kept in a house erected for the purpose in Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The building is 30 feet front, and 80 deep.

The officers for 1824 are—Jonathan Fell, *President*; Philip Garrett, *Vice-President*; Richard Price, *Treasurer*; James C. Biddle, *Secretary*; and eighteen managers.

Adelphi School.

An institution under this name is situated in Gaskill street. It is designed exclusively for the instruction of coloured boys, of whom about 80 usually attend the school. It is supported by members of the society of Friends, and is under the direction of a board of twelve managers.

Free School for the Education of Negro Children,

Under the direction of "The Associates of the late Rev. Dr. Bray," in England.

Master of the boys' school, Solomon Clarkson; mistress of the girls' school, Mrs. Ruth Hand.

This charity was originally founded by Dr. Bray, who in 1696 was appointed by the bishop of London his commissary in Maryland, and was the projector and promoter of many very important schemes for the propagation of Christianity, and the improvement of the condition of the African race.

A large bequest was made to Dr. Bray and his associates, by Mr. D'Alone, the private secretary of King William, "to

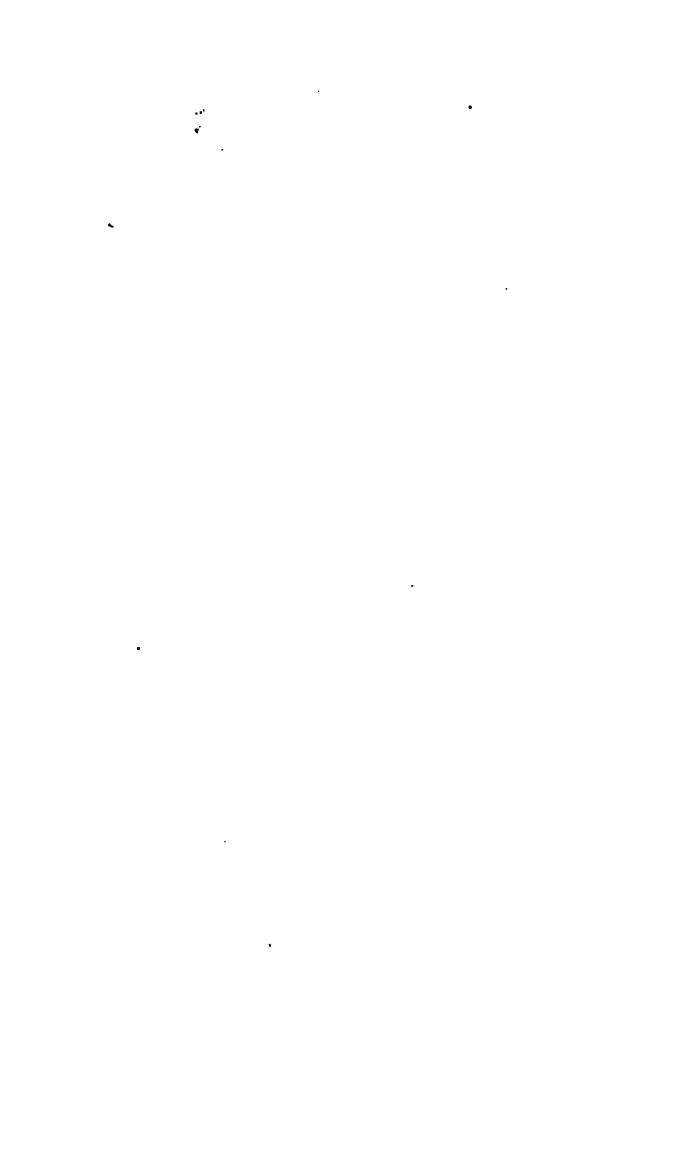
wards erecting a capital fund or stock for converting the negroes in the British plantations," out of the interest of which a stipend was paid for several years, to support a catechetical school to teach the negroes in Georgia.

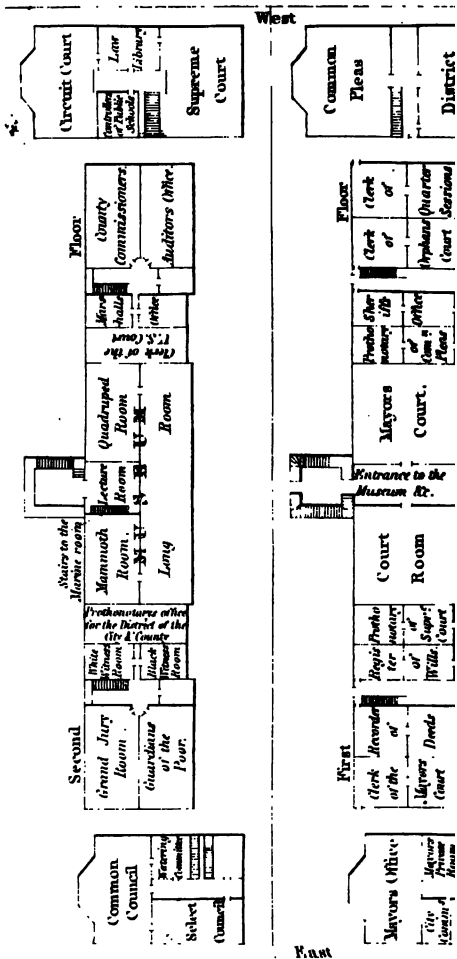
Unexpected and almost insuperable obstacles to the execution of Mr. D'Alone's pious and benevolent plan, induced the associates, in 1760, to turn their attention to the instruction of negro children, for which purpose schools were opened in different parts of America; and now, besides occasional assistance rendered in some of the West India islands, and to the settlement at Sierra Leone, they have on their regular establishment three schools in Nova Scotia, besides the one established here.

The expenses of this school are defrayed with the revenue reserved out of a lot of ground in this city, which was purchased in 1774, with the benefactions of the Rev. Mr. Upchurch of Sudbury, in Suffolk, the income of which was appropriated by him "to the education of negroes."

The present trustees of the associates are, Louis H. Petel, Esq., Rev. Charles Parr Burney, Joshua Watson, Esq., Samuel Waring, Esq., Rev. Samuel Wix, and Mr. Shadrach Turner; and the school and estates here are under the immediate superintendence of their attorneys, William Meredith Esq., James S. Smith, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Hale, act with the advice of the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, who for many years had them in his charge.

The institutions of which a brief account is here given, the principal establishments for the support of charity schools. Numerous others, however, exist, more limited in their sphere of operations, but producing in their combined result the happiest effect upon the character of the population. Among these may be mentioned the Aimwell School Society, established in 1796, for the free instruction of female children by members of the society of Friends; the Philadelphia Unitarian Society, instituted in 1804, for similar purposes, by lay members of the Presbyterian Church; the free schools of the United Episcopal Churches, and of the German Lutheran and Calvinists. There is also a free school annexed to the University of Pennsylvania, at which, in 1823, 88 boys and 30 girls were taught the elements of knowledge.





Kant

The whole number of persons *gratuitously* taught at the public schools, the Sunday schools, and by the different societies established for the purpose, exceeds 13,000.

PART X.

COURTS OF JUDICATURE, AND INSTITUTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE ADMINIS- TRATION OF JUSTICE.

In Philadelphia are held the several Courts of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court for the Eastern District, and the several County Courts.

1. *Circuit Court of the United States.*

Under the present organization of the federal judiciary, this court, which consists of one of the judges of the Supreme Court and the district judge, is held twice in each year, on the 11th of April and of October. It has both original and appellate jurisdiction. In the former case, the matter in controversy in civil suits must be of the value of five hundred dollars and upwards, and one of the parties must be a citizen of another state or of a foreign country. The proceedings are either at common law or by the course of chancery. This court has also original criminal jurisdiction of offences against the laws of the United States, or the laws of nations. Suits may also be brought by appeal and writ of error into the Circuit Court from the District Court. The present judge of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, is Bushrod Washington, Esq. The court sits in the southern chamber on the second floor of the County Court-House, at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets.

2. *The District Court of the United States*

Is held by the district judge alone. It has four stated terms in each year—viz. on the third Mondays of February, May, August and November. Special sessions are held weekly, when business requires. This court has jurisdiction at com-

mon law, to a limited extent; criminal jurisdiction, also limited extent; jurisdiction of cases arising under the revenue laws of the United States; and admiralty jurisdiction. The present district judge is Richard Peters, Esq. The Court occupies the same room with the Circuit Court.

3. *Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern District*

This court possesses original jurisdiction within the city and county of Philadelphia, where the matter in controversy exceeds five hundred dollars; and appellate jurisdiction in cases, by writ of error to the Common Pleas and District Courts, and appeal to the Orphan's Court. The judges sit in bank, to hear appeals and writs of error, on the third Monday in December and March; and courts of Nisi Prius are also held for thirty-three weeks in each year, if the business of the court require it. The present judges are, William Tilghman, Esq. chief justice; John Banister Gibson and Thomas Duncan, Esqrs., justices. The court sits in the northern chamber on the second floor of the County Court House.

4. *The District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia,*

Was established by an Act passed in 1810, and re-organized and continued by another Act passed in 1821. The court consists of three judges, two of whom sit for the trial of cases by jury. It has four terms for the return of process—March, June, September, and December, and original jurisdiction of all causes where the matter in controversy exceeds one hundred dollars, but no criminal or appellate jurisdiction. The present judges (whose commissions will expire on the 30th of March, 1825) are, Moses Levy, Esq. President; Joseph B. McKean and Benjamin R. Morgan, Esqrs. associate judges. The court sits in the northern room of the first floor of the County Court-House.

5. *The Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia,*

Has existed under this name from the earliest period of the colony. At present, it has a very limited original jurisdiction. Its principal business arises from appeals from

judgments of aldermen and justices of the peace, and *certioraris* to the same tribunals. This Court has also jurisdiction of cases of insolvent debtors applying for a discharge from imprisonment. It has four terms—viz. March, June, September, and December; and sits for the transaction of its business in the south room on the first floor of the County Court-House. The judges are—John Hallowell, Esq., President; George Morton and Hugh Ferguson, Esqrs. associate judges.

6. *Orphan's Court.*

This is a tribunal of limited and special powers, taking cognizance only of cases of intestate's estates, the accounts of executors, administrators, guardians, &c. It is held by the judges of the Common Pleas, in the same room with that court. The stated sessions are the third Friday of each month.

7. *The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery,*

Are held twice in each year for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the judges of the Supreme Court and of the Common Pleas alternately. The jurisdiction of this court is general, but in practice it is confined to cases of which the Quarter Sessions has not jurisdiction, or such as are attended with circumstances of particular aggravation. The court generally sits in the Common Pleas room.

8. *The Quarter Sessions,*

Held by the judges of the Common Pleas, sits four terms in each year, for the trial of criminal cases arising within the county, and out of the bounds of the city. Its jurisdiction is exercised only in cases of minor felonies and misdemeanors. This court is also invested with cognizance of cases of roads and highways, cases under the poor-laws, and such as relate to apprentices; and has the power to grant tavern licenses. Its sessions are held in the Common Pleas room.

9. *The Mayor's Court,*

For the city of Philadelphia, has the same criminal jurisdiction of cases arising within the limits of the city, as the Sessions has for the county. It is held by the mayor, record-

er, and three of the aldermen. It holds four stated sessions in each year—viz. in March, June, September, and December; and meets in the western room of the State-House, on the ground floor.

Besides these tribunals, the law has invested the aldermen of the city, and the justices of the peace for the county, with jurisdiction of civil cases to the extent of one hundred dollars, with an appeal to the Common Pleas, and with a summary criminal jurisdiction in petty cases. The proceedings before aldermen and justices are conducted with celerity, and their offices are open at all hours of the day for the despatch of business.

Offices connected with the Administration of Justice.

In the two wings of the State-House, and within a stone's throw of each other, will be found all the public offices connected with the administration of justice, or the title to real property. The convenience of this arrangement to persons transacting business is very great.

1. *Clerk of the Circuit and District Courts.*

This office is on the second floor of the western wing of the State-House. The present officer is David Caldwell, Esq.

2. *Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.*

Office on the ground floor of the eastern wing, the first office east of the State-House. Prothonotary, Joshua Raybold, Esq.

3. *Prothonotary of the District Court.*

Office on the second floor of the eastern wing. Prothonotary, Randal Hutchinson, Esq.

4. *Prothonotary of the Common Pleas.*

Office on the ground floor of the western wing; the first office west of the State-House. Prothonotary, Matthew Randall, Esq.

5. *Clerk of the Orphan's Court.*

Office on the ground floor of the western wing; the third office west of the State-House. Clerk, Edward King, Esq.

6. *Clerk of the Quarter Sessions.*

Office on the ground floor of the western wing, adjoining that of the Orphan's Court. Clerk, John Conrad, Esq.

7. *Clerk of the Mayor's Court.*

Office on the ground floor of the eastern wing; the fourth office east of the State-House. Clerk, William Stewart, Esq.

8. *Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*

Office on the second floor of the western wing, adjoining that of the Circuit Court. Marshal, John Conard, Esq.

9. *Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia.*

Office on the ground floor of the western wing, adjoining that of the Common Pleas. Sheriff, John Douglass, Esq.

10. *Office for Recording Deeds.*

By the provisions of various acts of assembly, no deed of lands is good against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees, unless acknowledged according to law, and recorded in the county where such lands lie, within six months after the execution, and all mortgages have priority according to the date of recording them, and no mortgage has a lien until left for record, except in the case of a mortgage for the purchase money of real estate, the lien of which continues for sixty days from the execution thereof. An index to the names of the grantors and grantees of deeds and mortgages, is kept at the office of the Recorder, by an inspection of which the conveyances of real estate can at once be ascertained, and frauds are thus effectually guarded against. The office for the city and county of Philadelphia is on the ground floor of the eastern wing. Recorder, George Ritter, Esq.

11. *Office for Registry of Wills, &c.*

By the "Great Law," as it was termed, the body of laws passed at the first assembly of Pennsylvania, which was held at Chester, on the 7th of December, 1682, it was provided

that there should be "a registry for *births, marriages, burials*, wills, the names of executors and administrators, and guardians and trustees, and letters of administration," distinct from the registry. Subsequent acts of assembly have confined this office to the registry of wills and the granting letters of administration. Perhaps the public convenience would have been promoted, and difficulties which are frequently experienced in tracing pedigree, &c. obviated, by retaining the provisions requiring a registry of births, marriages, and burials. The office for Registry of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, &c. for the City and County of Philadelphia, is on the ground floor of the eastern wing. Register, Joseph Barnes, Esq.

12. *Grand Jury Room.*

The room occupied by the grand jury, and by juries summoned by the sheriff for inquisitions, &c., is on the second floor of the eastern wing.

13. *Guardians of the Poor,*

Meet in a chamber on the second floor of the eastern wing, adjoining the grand jury room.

14. *County Commissioners' Office, &c.*

The offices of the County Commissioners and County Treasurer are on the second floor of the western wing.

Prisons.

There are two prisons now erected within the city and county of Philadelphia, and another is building.

1. *The Arch Street Prison,*

Is appropriated to the reception and safe keeping of debtors and untried prisoners. It is situated on the south side of Arch street, between Broad street and Schuylkill Sixth street. The number of debtors in confinement has decreased greatly within three years, in consequence of an act of assembly authorizing the liberation of such persons, on their giving bond to appear at the insolvent court, to obtain a discharge of their persons. The number of persons committed for *crimes and misdemeanors* has, on the other hand, increased

considerably of late years, as will be seen by the following table.

Number of untried Prisoners returned on the Calendar of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, and Mayor's Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia.

In 1813	596	In 1818	1365
1814	618	1819	1833
1815	989	1820	1474
1816	1158	1821	1716
1817	1196	1822	2010

The number of persons committed to this prison in 1823, was 3582—two-thirds of whom were committed as vagrants, disorderly persons, or disturbers of the peace. The number of diseases during the same period was 604, of which there were 63 deaths.

2. Walnut Street Prison.

The first place occupied as a prison in Philadelphia, was a small house rented for the purpose of one Patrick Robinson.*

Afterwards a place of greater security was erected, at the south-west corner of Market and Third streets, extending on Market street 66 feet, and on Third street 204 feet. In 1784 the buildings and wall were pulled down, and the ground sold by the government.

The present building at the corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, was commenced in 1774, in pursuance of an act of the legislature. The lot on which it stands is about 200 feet on Walnut street, by 400 on Sixth street. The principal building is of stone, fronting on Walnut street, and occupies nearly the entire front. It is built in the most substantial manner, and divided into rooms of equal dimensions, 20 by 18 feet, while a passage eleven and a half feet in width extends the whole length of the building. In another adjoining building are contained the solitary cells, which are so constructed as to admit light and air, but totally to exclude communication.

The penal code and prison system of Pennsylvania, have

* See ante p. 16.

come to be the subject of general observation, and have led the way to a change, in many parts of Europe and America, of the old and imperfect mode of punishment. How far the benevolent views of those by whom the present system was brought about have been realized, may perhaps appear from a short account of the former code, and the existing state of the prison.

One of the first cares of William Penn's administration, was the formation of a concise but complete code of criminal law. Murder, "wilful and premeditated," was the only crime for which he ordained the punishment of death, and this, it would seem, more from an idea that it was required by scripture, than from his own conviction of its expediency. The British privy council, however, exercising the authority reserved to the parent country, as it was uniformly exercised to thwart and counteract all measures of moral amelioration, repealed at once the whole system. The assembly, nevertheless, re-enacted the laws, and they continued in force until 1718, when Penn died. The English penal code was then revived and enforced until after the revolution. In 1786, the attempt was made, by an act of assembly, to introduce the punishment of hard labour for certain offences until that time capital, and to confine the punishment of death to four crimes only; but the endeavour was unfortunate, as the only labour provided for the convicts was public working in the streets and on the roads; a species of punishment from which nothing was gained to the offender or to the public, while the means of escape were easy. After three years' experience the law was repealed, and the system of hard labour within the walls of the prison, low diet, and solitary confinement, was substituted. Regulations were enacted by law for the interior government of the prison, which was placed under the management of inspectors, chosen at stated times. The difficulties attending the introduction of the new system were, as may be imagined, very great. Many interests were opposed to it; many prejudices were to be surmounted; an open insurrection of the convicts took place; and it required an unusual degree of zeal and perseverance in the friends of the scheme to carry it through. They finally however succeeded in putting the system into operation, and its success was for several years *very promising*. In 1794, the penal code was mitigated in a *still further degree*, by abolishing the punishment of death in

all cases, except murder in the first degree, by which is declared to be meant "all murder perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing; or which shall be committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary."

Of the regulations prescribed for the government of this community of convicts, and which are generally the same as those now in force, only a very brief account can be given here. On the admission of a convict he is externally cleansed, his former attire is taken from him, and he is clothed in the uniform of the jail, which consists of gray cloth, made by the prisoners, and adapted to the season. Regular daily ablution is required, and the linen is directed to be changed once a week. Work suited to the age, capacity, and former employment of the convict is then assigned to him, and an account opened with him. He is charged with the expense of his board, clothes, the fine imposed on his conviction, and the costs of prosecution, and credited with the proceeds of his labour. At the expiration of the term of servitude, half the amount of the surplus, if any, after deducting these charges, is paid to him. Instances are said to have occurred at an early period after the introduction of the system, of considerable balances paid to prisoners. The hours for work, for meals, and for repose, are stated and announced by the ringing of a bell. The prisoners eat at the same time—the blacks at a separate table from the whites. The food is wholesome and abundant, and in quality such as would be considered luxurious by many of the honest poor of Europe. For breakfast, they have good bread, and molasses and water. At dinner, half a pound of bread and beef, a bowl of soup, and potatoes for each. At supper, mush and molasses, and sometimes boiled rice. Spirituous or malt liquors are never admitted into the prison. Divine service is performed in the chapel of the prison twice on each Sunday, and religious instruction is occasionally administered at other times. Corporal punishments are prohibited. Confinement in the solitary cells, with its attendant low diet, has been found by experience to answer all the purposes of punishment. No disposition, however vicious, but appears to be bettered by it; and no stubbornness but what it tames. The seclusion from objects of sight or conversation is complete. The food of the criminals

which consists of only half a pound of bread per day, is given to him in the morning, and he is then left entirely to his own thoughts; and such is the effect of this complete abandonment of the unhappy being, that it is said no instance has occurred of a necessity for the infliction of the punishment a second time.

The management of the prison is committed to a board of inspectors, a portion of whom are elected every six months by the councils of Philadelphia, the commissioners of Southwark, the Northern Liberties, and Spring Garden. The inspectors are themselves governed by certain regulations laid down by acts of assembly.

The inquiry now naturally presents itself, what has been the result of the thirty years' experience of this penitentiary system. It is regretted that the means are not in our possession for giving a complete solution to this interesting question. For a space of at least ten years after the system had been put into entire operation, it certainly seemed to answer the highest expectations of its benevolent founders. The public records showed a great decrease in crime, although the population was rapidly increasing in numbers and luxury. The following statements exhibit the number of convictions in the state, for certain offences, from 1779 to 1816.

Number of convictions for treason, murder, robbery, burglary, rape, sodomy, maiming, arson, and counterfeiting bills of credit or coin, from 1779 to the 1st of November, 1786, when robbery, burglary, and sodomy, ceased to be capital offences, - - -	141
(Of whom 73 were executed.)	
Number of convictions, for the same offences, from 1st of November, 1786, to 1794, when the punishment of death, except for murder in the first degree, was abolished, - - - - -	135*
(Of whom 15 were executed.)	
Number of convictions, for the same offences, from 1794 to 1802, - - - - -	97*
Number of convictions, for the same offences, from 1802 to 1810, - - - - -	151*

* In this number are also included the convictions for attempts to commit the offences, which are distinguished in the tables from which these statements are extracted.

Number of convictions, for the same offences, from 1810 to 1816, (six years,) - - - - -	132*
Number of convictions, for the same offences, from 1817 to 1823 inclusive, (seven years,) - - - - -	280

The continued increase of crime will appear from the following table of convictions for offences punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary, from 1794, when the system of labour was introduced, to 1824:—

1794,	1795,	1796,	1797,	1798,	1799,	1800,	1801,	1802,	1803,
56.	72.	105.	93.	101.	123.	76.	119.	80.	108.
1804,	1805,	1806,	1807,	1808,	1809,	1810,	1811,	1812,	1813,
76.	82.	121.	119.	146.	120.	97.	166.	117.	150.
1814,	1815,	1817,	1818,	1819,	1820,	1821,	1822,	1823,	
135.	225.	309.	301.	353.	245.	303.	338.	331.	

The number of convicts remaining in the penitentiary, on the 1st of July, 1824, was 572; of whom 501 were males, and 71 females. The following table shows the nature of their offences, their ages, &c.

Males.

Larceny - - - - -	310	Manslaughter - - - - -	2
Burglary - - - - -	57	Receiving stolen goods - -	2
Forgery, and passing counterfeit money - - -	38	Crime against nature - -	1
Horse-stealing - - - -	35	Assault, with intent to commit - - - - -	1
Murder, second degree -	14	Assault with intent to rob -	1
Arson - - - - -	11	Perjury - - - - -	1
Robbery - - - - -	7	Assisting a prisoner to escape - - - - -	1
Rape - - - - -	6	Bigamy - - - - -	1
Assault, with intent to commit a rape - - -	6		
Assault, with intent to kill -	5		
Conspiracy - - - - -	2		
		Total	501

Ages.

	Whites.	Blacks.
Under 21, - - -	42	37
From 21 to 30, -	138	75
From 30 to 40, -	90	29
Over 40, - - -	71	19
	<u>341</u>	<u>160</u>

Of the above, there have been—

Twice convicted	- - - - -	93
Three times do.	- - - - -	32
Four times do.	- - - - -	8
Five times do.	- - - - -	2
Six times do.	- - - - -	1
		136

Females.

Larceny	- - - - -	63
Burglary	- - - - -	2
Arson	- - - - -	2
Passing counterfeit money	- - - - -	1
Perjury	- - - - -	1
Concealing death of bastard child	- - - - -	1
Receiving stolen goods	- - - - -	1
		71

Ages.

	Whites.	Blacks.
Under 21, - - -	1	11
From 21 to 30, - -	8	27
From 30 to 40, - -	10	6
Over 40, - - -	5	3
	24	47

The disproportion of blacks to whites, in this list, when compared with the whole amount of the population of each, is very striking, and leads to a very unfavourable estimate of the moral character of the coloured inhabitants of Pennsylvania. The blacks in the penitentiary amount to 207; and, except in one or two instances, are all from the city of Philadelphia, where the total number of this species of population is about 13,000, from which it appears that one in sixty-five of them is a convict. The whole number of blacks convicted and brought into the penitentiary, since 1817, is 829. The disproportion between the number of black females and of white, is still more worthy of remark and consideration.

The number of diseases which occurred in the penitentiary during the year 1823 was 414, and the number of deaths 21, of whom there were—

	Diseases.		Deaths.
Males,	382	-	18
Females,	32	-	3
	414		21

Whatever may have been the reasonableness of the expectations which the success of the system in its early years induced, its operations during the last ten or fifteen years have certainly not tended to reduce the amount of crime in Pennsylvania. The following extract from a pamphlet published in 1817, by authority of "The Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," will serve to exhibit the condition of the prison at that time as a school of reform, whilst it perhaps suggests the causes of the disappointment:—

"It appears that after the system had been in operation not more than two years, such was its efficacy, that out of near 200 persons who had at different times been pardoned, only four had returned; that there had been but two instances of conviction of picking pockets or burglaries, in the city and county, for near two years; that the number of persons convicted in the several courts had constantly decreased, 30 and upwards of a session having been frequently added to the list; that although the city and county courts were but a few days distant, there were but five persons for trial," &c.

"Such were the means then in the power of the inspectors, of executing the system in its spirit and design, with the aid of extensive accommodations, and sufficient and suitable labour, that the rooms in the prison and the prison yard, afforded convenient and ample room for the separation and employment of the convicts; and finally, so productive was their labour, that when discharged, considerable balances were found in favour of some, and but few, who had not more or less; that those balances often exceeded ten pounds, and that some of the prisoners appropriated part of their earnings to the support of their families. Such at that time was the happy effect of the system, when properly executed.

"The present state of the penitentiary affords a melancholy and striking contrast. The building in which the prisoners

are confined, and the yard in which they are employed, are the same used for those purposes in the year 1795 : no additional accommodations, either for the lodging or employment of the convicts have been provided.

“The following facts, which appear in the recent presentment of a respectable grand jury, will enable every one to appreciate the importance, indeed necessity, of giving due efficacy to this benignant system: ‘That while thus the grand jury notice with pleasure the high degree of order and cleanliness, they are compelled by a sense of duty to present as an evil of considerable magnitude, the present very crowded state of the penitentiary. The number of persons of all classes continues to increase, so that from thirty to forty are lodged in rooms of eighteen feet square.’ So many are thus crowded together in so small a space, and so much intermixed, the innocent with the guilty, the young offender, and often the disobedient servant or apprentice, with the most experienced and hardened culprit; that the institution already begins to assume, especially as respects untried prisoners, the character of a European prison, and a seminary for every vice, in which the unfortunate being, who commits a first offence, and knows none of the arts of methodised villany, can scarcely avoid the contamination which leads to extreme depravity, and with which, from the insufficiency of the room to form separate accommodations, he must be associated in his confinement.

“There are at this time (January, 1817) 451 convicts in the penitentiary; of which number, 162 have been before convicted and pardoned. The number of untried prisoners returned on the calendars, at the different sessions of the mayor’s court of the city and quarter sessions of the county of Philadelphia, was—

In the year 1813,	- -	516
1814,	- -	538
1815,	- -	829
1816,	- -	1058”

The enormous increase of untried prisoners, since 1816, appears from the list in p. 139, *ante*.

The inconveniences mentioned in this extract have greatly increased since 1816, in consequence of the increase of the number of convicts, and have led to the foundation of a new

penitentiary, on a plan in many respects different from the one of which an imperfect account has just been given.

The New Penitentiary

Is intended for the reception and security of prisoners in places of solitary confinement. The system of hard labour will be abandoned on the completion of this vast prison, and the experiment of attempting reformation by a total seclusion from mankind will be made. We are not yet possessed with sufficient facts to enable us to decide upon the merits of this plan. It will certainly receive a fair trial in the new penitentiary.

The following description of the building is extracted from an account of it lately published by the architect, Mr. Haviland:—

“From a knowledge of the design, it will be found, in its general arrangement and parts in detail, to embrace strength, convenience, health, economy, and other desirable properties of the institution.

“In the distribution of the cells into a general form, I have maturely considered the recommendation and objections to every geometrical figure, but cannot find any so well adapted to accomplish the main objects of the institution, as the one I have made choice of. It appears to me to be a form that possesses many advantages in the watching, health, and superintendence of the prison; for, by the distribution of the several blocks of cells, forming so many radiating lines to the observatory or watch-house, which is equal in width to one of those blocks, a watchman can, from one point, command a view of the extremity of the passages of the cells, or traverse under cover, unobserved by the prisoners, and overlook every cell. When they are exercising in their yards, the same watchman, by walking round on a platform three feet wide, to be constructed on the outside of this watch-room, situated on a level with the first floor, can see into every yard, and detect any prisoner that may attempt to scale the minor walls: but if the cells had been formed on the periphery of this octangular or any other figure, they would have screened any prisoner in attempting to scale the exterior wall; it would not have been capable of extension, if desired at any future time, and rather have a tendency to obstruct than to promote ventilation. But this disposition of the buildings, it will

observed, admits and circulates the fresh air, let it come from what point it may; and is more convenient to the structure where the cooking and other business of the prison, is transacted.

"The seven blocks of cells which form the body of the design, are of the most simple form, being parallelograms, which by their disposition possess all the advantages of a polygon figure, without the expense attending it. Each building contains thirty-six cells, twelve feet long, eight feet wide, and ten feet high, with an exercising yard to each. The partition-walls between the cells are calculated to be eighteen inches in thickness, and their foundation three feet deep; the wall next the passage is of similar thickness and depth; the exterior wall to be two feet three inches thick, and four feet below the level of the yard. In each cell there is a floor of masonry eighteen inches in thickness, on which are proposed to be laid long curb-stones, ten inches thick, that extend the whole width of the cells, and, terminating under the partition-wall, would effectually prevent escape by excavation. The windows are inserted in the barrelled ceiling, and formed by a convex reflector of eight inches diameter, termed *dead eyes*. This would be found to give ample light to the cells, from a position the best for ventilation and the admission of light, and a desirable one from its being out of the reach of the prisoners climbing up to escape, or to converse from one cell to another. This glass is hung up at the apex of a cast-iron cone that is securely fixed in the solid masonry of the ceiling, and would be found a cheap and excellent window. A simple bed is provided, that is proposed to be hung against the wall, to which it is made to button in the day-time, with the bedding to be enclosed in it, out of the way. It will be understood, that the wall next the passage contains, annexed to each cell, a feeding-drawer and peep-hole. The drawer is of cast iron, six inches deep and sixteen wide, projecting a sufficient depth into the cell, to form, when closed, a table of twelve inches from the surface of the wall on the inside, from which the prisoner will eat his meals. This drawer on the back is intended to be made with a *stop*, that, when drawn out by the keeper in the passage, for the purpose of depositing food or raiment, closes the aperture behind, and consequently prevents the prisoner seeing the superintendent, or receiving by this opportunity any thing but what is intended for him.

By this means, all the conveniences of a door are embraced, with more security and privacy, and at considerably less expense than by the introduction of one which would facilitate the evil of the prisoners' conversing from one door to another, and defeat in a great measure the object of solitary confinement.

"A hollow cone of cast iron is fixed securely in the wall, with its apex next the passage, from which small aperture, of one-fourth of an inch in diameter, you can command a view of the cell unobserved by the prisoner: a stopper is slid over this peep-hole, and fixed on the outside, so that no person can make use of it but the superintendent. The door of the entrance is next the yard, properly secured with the most approved fastenings, and provided with a wrought iron grated door, in addition to a strongly framed wooden one. This wooden door being kept open in the summer, or when occasion may require it, permits the fresh air to pass into the cell, and the iron grated one secures the prisoner. There is also a strong iron door intended to be fixed on the outside wall of the exercising yards. In disposing of the necessary accommodations of each cell with economy, security, and convenience, there is nothing so difficult to arrange with advantage as the means of conveying away the filth, where the main object of the institution is solitude. Various have been the plans suggested and adopted in similar cases; but they have failed more or less in their purposes. It is of the first importance that a contrivance should be adopted, whereby the contents of the privy should be discharged, the least liable to emit any unwholesome air from the conveyance, or prove the medium of conversing from one cell to another. Escape has been effected by the facility which these plans have afforded for conversation, and other improper intercourse. Such are the evils that have hitherto attended the adoption of them. A well to each cell, it is obvious, would be unadvisable; and to construct it in the yard would be useless and inconvenient. A portable pan would destroy, in a great measure, solitude, from the consequent attendance every day in the cell to remove it. With these views of the properties of the privy, it will be seen how far I have perfected this important appendage to the cells. A reservoir is constructed in the centre of the prison under the floor of the watch-house,

arched over, of sufficient capacity for the purposes of the jail: from this basin of water are disposed under ground, out of the reach of the frost, seven cast iron main pipes or sewers, say of eight inches diameter in the bore, one immediately positioned under the centre of the passages as shown in the plan, into which is connected a pipe of four inches diameter, from each cell, of sufficient height to reach sixteen inches above the floor of the cell: the water being introduced into those pipes, is, by means of a ball-cock in the reservoir, regulated to a height level within six inches of the seat of the privy in the cell. By this means, the pipe is always kept full of water, that prevents the prisoners from speaking through them, and the return of any foul air into the cell: it naturally dilutes the urine that falls, and of course destroys its power of corroding the iron pipes. At the extremity of each block of cells is fixed a sluice-gate, that stops the water, and lets it off as often as may be found necessary, by which means the filth of the pipes is effectually cleansed with rapidity and ease; and by stopping, it fills the pipe instantaneously with a fresh supply of water, the dirt is carried into a common sewer, and conducted into the culvert of the adjoining street, or a well at the extremity of each radiating block.

"The ventilator of the cell is in the form of a funnel, stationed three feet over the seat of the privy, with a small pipe, six inches in diameter, connected at its apex, through which the air passes from the cell, through the ceiling into the open air. The passages are amply lighted and ventilated by a circular window at each end, four feet in diameter, and six conical windows in the ceilings. The arched ceilings of the cells and passages form a solid roof of masonry, possessing many advantages over a roof of wood: it is warmer in winter, and cooler in summer; and is the saving of several thousand dollars, by its substitution for the wooden one, that would require a groined ceiling in addition to it; whereas this acts as both, and admits of the window in the ceiling of the cells—the benefits arising from which I have already spoken of. These roofs may be covered with copper, or with a cheap and durable cement, impervious to water.

"The cells are heated by hot air supplied from two stoves constructed in the rooms at the end of the buildings next to the observatory. By these means, the objections to the in-

roduction of a separate fire-place to each cell is removed, and superintendence effected with greater economy, security, and privacy.

"A covered way is introduced from each radiating building of the cells to the centre, for the convenience of superintending the prisoners, and conveying their food in bad weather. This cheap screen is covered with a shingled roof, and enclosed by weather-boarded sides, in which are inserted windows, and finished with a floor.

"The exterior wall is estimated at thirty feet high from the level of the ground on the inside, and covered with an inclined coping, that projects on the inside four feet, and will frustrate any attempt to climb over it. This wall encloses an area of 650 feet square, in which the cells are disposed.

"Every window in the front building is constructed with an iron grating, and the doors well bolted and locked, on the most improved plan; and every other necessary precaution adopted to render the prison secure."

The corner-stone of the front building of this penitentiary was laid on the 22d of May, 1823, when an appropriate address was delivered by Roberts Vaux, Esq., one of the commissioners appointed by the governor.

PART XI.

ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES' GOVERNMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Post Office.

The Philadelphia Post Office is situated in Chesnut street, No. 116, between Third and Fourth streets, and is opened daily from sunrise to sunset, except on Sundays, on which day it is opened from eight until nine in the morning, and from one until two in the afternoon. Great punctuality is observed in closing the respective mails at the minute, and strangers wishing to transmit letters by mail, are advised to be a little before the time, as it is impossible to send a letter

by that day's mail, even should it come but a moment after it is closed. This rule has been established and acted upon for many years, and is never deviated from, except where letters containing information of sickness or death are requested to be forwarded, in which cases, the postmaster, being convinced of the contents, will forward such letter, if it be deposited any time before the mail leaves the office.

There are six carriers, who have five assistants, all engaged in delivering letters from the post office. Their compensation is limited by law to two cents for the delivery of each letter. They go out three times a day, viz. after the arrival of the eastern, southern, and western mails, and carry letters to all the populous parts of the city. A stranger as well as citizen would find it the most prompt way of having a letter delivered. Almost every person within the walk of the carrier is known to him.

There are six clerks engaged in the post office, whose duties are very arduous, as they are obliged to be at their post from two o'clock in the morning until sunset.

A list of letters remaining in the post office is published twice a month, in the Franklin Gazette, and a copy is exhibited at the door of the post office. It is absolutely requisite that the person applying for an advertised letter, should mention that it is advertised; for the letters after they are thus published are removed to a separate case, which is not looked over, unless such notice is given by the applicant.

The receipts for postage at the Philadelphia post office for 1823, were \$77,000. The postage on newspapers received is about \$1800 a-year.

Establishment of the Mails for the year 1824.

EASTERN MAIL.

Mails for New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New-Hampshire, and Maine States—arrive daily at 7 A. M., and close daily at 2 P. M.

For Frankford, Holmesburg, Andalusia, Bristol, and Morrisville. (Pa.)—arrive daily at 7 A. M., and close daily at 2 P. M.

For Hulmeville, (Pa.)—arrive on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M., and close on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 2 P. M.

For Newtown and Attleborough, (Pa.)—arrive on Thursday, at 7 A. M., and close on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

For Burlington, Trenton, Princeton, Brunswick, Woodbridge, Rahway, Elizabeth-Town, Newark, Jersey City, Amboy, and Morristown, (N. J.)—arrive daily, at 7 A. M., and close daily, at 2 P. M.

For Bordentown, New Mills, New Egypt, Flemington, Pittstown, Van Syckle's, and New Hampton—arrive on Wednesday, at 7 A. M., and close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Via Easton, (Pa.) for Sussex county, and Schooley's Mountain, Morris county, (N. J.)—arrive on Tuesday, at 7 A. M., and close on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, at 3 A. M.

All other offices in East New-Jersey—arrive on Wednesday, at 7 A. M., and close on Monday, at 2 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Mails for Delaware State, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia—arrive daily, at 1 P. M., and close daily, at 7 A. M.

Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama States—arrive daily, from 8 to 11 A. M., by steam boat, according to the state of the tide and weather; and close daily, at 11 A. M.

Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana States, and Arkansas Territory—arrive on Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, from 8 to 11 A. M., and close on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M.

Ohio South, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri States, and Washington, Brownsville, Union Town, (Pa.) and Wheeling, (Va.)—arrive on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 8 to 11 A. M., and close on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 11 A. M.

When the steam boats stop running, the southern mail will arrive at 1 P. M. and close at 7 A. M.

Mails for Pittsburg, (Pa.) and intermediate offices, and via Pittsburg, for Ohio, States west, and Michigan Territory—arrive daily, at 4 P. M., and close daily, at 3 A. M.

Via Harrisburg, (Pa.) for Mifflin and Huntingdon counties—arrive on Tuesday and Saturday, at 4 P. M., and close on Sunday and Thursday, at 3 A. M.

Via Harrisburg for Halifax, (D. cy.) Seelin's Grove, (U. cy.)

Sunbury and Northumberland, (N. cy.) Danville and Milton, (Ca. cy.) Williamsport, (L. cy.) and Bellefonte, (Centre cy.)—arrive on Monday, at 6 A. M. and Wednesday, at 4 P. M., and close on Thursday, at 3 A. M.

Via Columbia, (Pa.) for York and Adams counties—arrive on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., and close on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 A. M.

Via Downingstown, (Pa.) for Kennet Square, New London & Roads, Oxford, (Ch. cy.) and Marshalton—arrive on Wednesday, at 4 P. M., and close on Tuesday, at 3 A. M.

West Chester, (Pa.)—arrive on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., and close on Thursday, at 6 A. M., and Tuesday and Saturday, at 3 A. M.

Kimberton, (Ch. cy.) Charleston, and Valley Works, (Pa.)—arrive on Tuesday and Friday, at 4 P. M., and close on Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

Mails for Reading, (Pa.) and intermediate offices—arrive on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M., and close on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 A. M.

Via Reading, for Berks, Lebanon, and part of Dauphin counties—arrive on Monday and Saturday, at 6 A. M., and close on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 A. M.

Via Reading, for Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Lycoming, Centre, Clearfield, Tioga, Potter, and M'Kean—arrive on Monday, at 6 A. M., and close on Tuesday, at 3 A. M.

Mails for Easton, (Pa.) and intermediate offices—arrive on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M., and close on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 3 A. M.

Via Easton, (Pa.) for Pike and Wayne counties, (Pa.)—arrive on Tuesday, at 6 A. M., and close on Thursday, at 3 A. M.

Mails for Bethlehem, (Pa.) Nazareth, Montgomery Square, Quakertown, Allentown, White Marsh, and Kreidersville—arrive on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M., and close on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 3 A. M.

Via Bethlehem, for Wilkesbarre and intermediate offices, Luzerne, Susquehanna, and Bradford counties—arrive on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M., and close on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 3 A. M.

Mails for Malaga, Glassborough, Melville, Ætna Furnace, Cumberland Furnace, and Beesly's—arrive twice a week, and close on Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 A. M.

Mails for Bridgetown, (W. N. J.) and intermediate offices—arrive daily, at 3 P. M., and close daily, Monday excepted, at 3 A. M.

Via Bridgetown, for Cedarville, Fairton, and Diding Creek—arrive on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 P. M., and close on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 A. M.

Via Bridgetown, Port Elizabeth, Dennis's Creek, Cape May C. H., and Cape Island—arrive on Monday and Friday, at 3 P. M., and close on Tuesday and Friday, at 3 A. M.

For Salem, (N. J.) Swedesborough, and Woodstown—arrive on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 P. M., and close on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 A. M.

Mails for Eversham, Sooy's Inn, and Tuckerton—arrive on Tuesday, at 4 P. M., and close on Thursday, at 3 A. M.

Mails for May's Landing, Absecom, Haddonfield and Somer's Point, Mount Holly, and Moore's Town—arrive daily, at half past 12 A. M., and close daily, at half past 12 P. M.

Swiftsure mail, via Jenkintown and New Hope, (Pa.) Somerset C. H., Plainfield, Springfield, Boundbrook, and Scotch Plains, (N. J.)—arrive on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M., and close on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Norristown, (Pa.)—arrive on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M., and close on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half past 12 P. M.

Mails for Germantown, (Pa.)—arrive daily, at 8 A. M., and close daily, at 4 P. M.

Letters must be left at the Post Office within the time specified, to insure going in the mail of the day; and Newspapers half an hour before that time. As there are several places of the same name in the United States, it is necessary that the directions should be particular; the *states* should be distinguished, and, when it might be doubtful, the *counties*.

When letters are not for a post town, the nearest post town ought to be mentioned.

The office is open daily, from sunrise to sunset, except on Sundays, the fourth of July, and Christmas day, when it is open from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 1 to 2 P. M.

Persons wishing to pay postage when the office is shut, can enclose the money with the letter, directed to "The Post Office." Those who keep accounts with the carriers, or office, will please to enclose the letter directed in the same manner, with a request that the postage be charged to their account.

The Navy-Yard.

The United States' Navy-Yard is situated at the southern end of Swanson street, and contains an area of about twelve acres. It was purchased in the year 1801, for the sum of 37,500 dollars: it is at present assessed at 150,000 dollars. By an Act of Assembly, passed in 1818, no street is to be run through it, so long as it is used as a navy-yard. The area is enclosed on three sides with a high and substantial brick wall, the fourth side fronting on the Delaware. The yard contains a mould-loft, for modelling ships of war—a blacksmith's shop, in which all the iron work is made for the public ships built on this station—an hospital—marine barracks, spacious enough to contain 150 men, with quarters for the officers, together with a handsome house for the quarters of the commanding officer of the marines. The shears, for fixing masts, is 120 feet high, and is said to be the most complete in the United States.

There are building, at this yard, a large three-decker, over which there is a frame building, 270 feet in length by 103 in height above high-water mark, and 84 feet in width at the eaves; and a forty-four gun ship, which could be launched in sixty days, over which also there is a large frame building, 210 feet in length by 80 feet in height, and 74 feet broad. Both ships are built under the direction and construction of S. Humphreys, Esq., naval constructor. The marines on this station are commanded by major Gamble.

The Mint.

The Mint of the United States was established in the year 1791, and by several successive Acts of Congress has been continued at Philadelphia.

The present establishment of the mint is in North Seventh street, between Market and Arch streets.

During the year 1823, the following coins were struck at the mint:—

Gold coins,	14,485	pieces,	amounting to	\$	72,425
Silver do.	2,152,000	do.	do.		895,550
Total,	2,166,485	do.	do.		\$ 967,975

The present officers of the mint are—Samuel Moore, *Director*; James Rush, *Treasurer*; Adam Eckfeldt, *Chief Coiner*; Joseph Richardson, *Assayer*; Joseph Cloud, *Melter and Refiner*; William Kneass, *Engraver*; and George Ehrenzeller, *Clerk*.

Arsenals.

The United States have two arsenals or *depôts* for military supplies and munitions, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia; one on the Schuylkill, and another near Frankford.

The Schuylkill arsenal is on the east bank of that river, below South street, and near the road leading to Gray's ferry. The buildings were erected about the year 1800. The principal edifices are four large store-houses of brick, three storeys high, forming a hollow square. There is also a brick house for the residence of the commanding officer, and several out buildings, among which is the powder-magazine.

This arsenal is the *depôt* of clothing, camp equipage, and quartermaster's stores, from which the army of the United States receives its supplies. It is under the charge of Peter Paysoux, military storekeeper, and subject to the general superintendence of Callender Irvine, Esq., commissary-general of purchases.

The Frankford arsenal is distant about four miles from the city, and has been recently built. It is occupied by the United States as a military post and *depôt*.

Loan Office.

The business of the Loan Office, the payment of the annual interest on the public debt, the transfer of certificates thereof, the payment of pensions, &c., is now performed by the Bank of the United States.

The office for the transaction of these affairs, is the first room on the left hand of the principal entrance into the bank.

PART XII.

CANALS, NAVIGATION COMPANIES, TURNPIG
ROADS, AND BRIDGES.*Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.*

The execution of this work has long been a favourite subject with the citizens of Philadelphia. Surveys and plans are still in existence, which were executed nearly sixty years ago; and since that time many efforts have been made to accomplish it. Public spirit, however, has been so much occupied in other works of more immediate necessity, that the line of this canal was not actually located until last year. Active operations were commenced on the opening of the present season, since which the work has been prosecuted with so much ardour and skill as to present the most flattering prospects of success.

The canal commences on the Delaware river, about twelve miles below Philadelphia, crosses the peninsula in a direction nearly west, and enters the tide waters of the Elk river, a tributary branch of the Chesapeake. It is about four miles in length, sixty feet broad, and ten feet deep, with a rise of eight feet only above the tide to its summit level. The work is undertaken on a scale of magnificence worthy of our country, and its dimensions are most ample, and adapted to the passage of the largest craft of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. The locks and drains constructed merely for the passage of waste water, being nearly equal in magnitude to the largest canal in the state of New-York. It presents the greatest excavation ever attempted in any country. Its eastern extremity is already guarded by Fort Delaware, one of the noblest fortresses on this side of the Atlantic, and will be protected by a second directly on its banks. At its entrance the Delaware is a spacious harbour, twenty feet deep in water, capable of containing 200 vessels of a large class, affording a safe shelter against the dangers of the winter every season of the year.

Nor is the magnificence of the work disproportioned to its importance. It is the great link, which connects the north with the south; which opens to the rich interior of Pennsylvania and New-York, a direct, safe, and profitable intercourse with all the southern states; which gives to those states new markets for the sale, and new ports for the shipment, of their staple productions. More useful too, if possible, in war than in peace, it will facilitate the operations of our armies, and permit the secure and easy transportation of all the means of national defence.

The cost of this work is estimated to be about 1,200,000 dollars.

The Union Canal

Is the chief link of the great chain of inland navigation, by which it is hoped that the eastern and western rivers of Pennsylvania will at an early day be connected, and a vast trade in a good degree secured to Philadelphia. Its route is in a western direction from the river Schuylkill, at the mouth of the Tulpehocken creek, near Reading, in the county of Berks, to the Susquehanna river, near Middletown, in the county of Dauphin. Its length is about seventy miles, of which thirty-four are along the valley of the Tulpehocken, the next three miles are across the summit level near Lebanon, and the remaining thirty-three miles are through the valleys of the Quittapahilla and Swatara.

In the year 1791, a company was incorporated, under the name of "The Schuylkill and Susquehanna Navigation," for the purpose of making this canal, who expended about 225,000 dollars upon the work; upwards of 50,000 dollars of which were absorbed by the exorbitant damages assessed for the strip of land occupied by about seven miles of canal. The failure of their funds, the hostility of the neighbouring country, and other misfortunes, produced an entire abandonment of the undertaking, and almost a dissolution of the corporation. About the year 1808, by the exertions of Mr. Charles G. Paleske, the wrecks of the company were collected, and, under a privilege which had been previously granted by the legislature, a sufficient sum was raised by lottery to discharge the outstanding debts, and thus preserve the water-rights and other valuable property from total loss. By the persevering industry of this gentleman, a new charter with important r

privileges was obtained in 1811, and the company revived under the title of "The Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania : but the want of adequate funds continued to prevent a recommencement of the work. In the year 1819, the legislature again interposed, and empowered the company to open a new subscription of 500,000 dollars to its stock, to bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable from the avails of the lotteries previously authorized. This plan did not, however, realize the hopes of the friends of improvement, : the uncertainty of the fund out of which the interest was to be provided, operated to discourage subscriptions to the stock ; and the required amount could not be obtained.

The patriotism of the legislature was again appealed to, who in the year 1821 directed a subscription of 50,000 dollars to the stock of the company on behalf of the commonwealth and guaranteed to such persons as should subscribe the sum of 450,000 dollars, the regular payment of interest thereon from the public treasury, for the term of twenty-five years in case the avails of the lotteries should prove insufficient for that purpose : the guarantee to be subject to abrogation at the end of ten years, should the canal not be completed by the expiration of that term, and the payment of the interest from that period to the end of the twenty-five years to be left dependent upon the proceeds of the lotteries. By the same Act of the legislature, a fund of 72,000 dollars and upwards then already accumulated by the company from the lotteries and vested in United States' six per cent. stock, was also pledged for the payment of the interest on the new subscription. Under these favourable auspices, a new subscription to the stock was readily obtained, and active operations were speedily resumed upon the canal. The western section from Lebanon to the Susquehanna, which had not been before examined, was surveyed and levelled in the summer of 1821; and in the fall of that year, the plan of the summer level was determined upon, and the excavation of it commenced in the winter of 1822 : but the engineer then employed, being occupied in general preliminary examination of the surrounding country, no other part of the canal was finally laid out until the spring of 1823. Between the month of April, 1823, and May, 1824, the line from the summit of the Schuylkill was finally determined, and placed under contract, to the extent of thirty-three miles. Upon upward

twenty-two miles of this line, the trunk of the canal is already finished; and the residue is so rapidly prosecuted, that no reasonable doubt can be entertained of the completion of the excavation and embankments upon the whole of these thirty-three miles, by the close of the year 1824, excepting perhaps a few points where rock is required to be blasted. The masonry of about one-sixth of the locks is also finished, and two-thirds of the whole upon this section will probably be completed by the month of November next, when it is expected that the water will be let into the summit level and some other parts of the line; and it is confidently believed that the navigation from the Schuylkill to Lebanon will be made practicable some time in the year 1825, and thence to the Susquehanna in the course of the two years next following.

The present situation of the company is highly prosperous. Hitherto forty-five per cent. only of their capital has been paid in, and a large proportion of the most expensive work has been accomplished, including the summit level, which has been excavated nearly half a mile through a limestone rock, principally by blasting. The interest of the capital paid in has been regularly discharged from the avails of the lotteries, which, besides meeting this object, have increased the surplus fund before mentioned from 73,000 dollars to upwards of 130,000 dollars, all of which is applicable to the discharge of the interest hereafter to accrue. Under these circumstances, it is almost certain that the state will never be called upon to pay a single dollar from the public treasury, upon its guarantee of the interest.

The breadth of this canal at its bottom is twenty-four feet, the depth of water will be every where four feet at least, and the breadth of the water surface thirty-six feet at least. The locks are faced with cut sand-stone, jointed with water-proof cement, and are calculated to pass boats carrying from twenty-five to thirty tons each; and the whole of the works have been arranged according to the most approved principles of a single horse navigation.

Schuylkill Navigation.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company was incorporated by an Act of Assembly passed in March, 1815; and organized in

September of the same year, with a capital subscribed of 100,000 dollars.

By the Act, the river was divided into two sections—one above Reading, the other below; and the company was bound to commence the improvements in each section at the same time.

In the year 1816, the work commenced in the upper section by building a dam near the coal mines, and in the lower section by making some improvements at the great falls near Philadelphia; and in the course of this and the two succeeding years, 1817 and 1818, improvements were made in the upper section, for six or seven miles, consisting of five dams, several short canals, and the requisite number of locks, overcoming a fall of 106 feet; and in the lower section, a dam, canal, and locks, at Flat Rock, making a navigation of six miles, and overcoming a fall of 24 feet.

The capital was also increased to 500,000 dollars.

In the three following years, 1819, 1820, and 1821, additional improvements were made in the lower section, consisting of a dam, canal, and locks, at Fair Mount; a dam, canal, and locks, at Matson's ford; a dam, canal, and locks, at Norristown; a dam and lock at Catfish island; a dam and locks at Pawling's bridge; and two dams and locks near Lewis's falls. In the upper section, a dam, canal, and locks, at Keris's mill, near Hamburg; a dam and locks at the Blue Mountain; ten dams, ten canals, thirty-five locks, and a tunnel, above the Blue Mountain; which, if connected, would form a navigation of about fifty-four miles, overcoming a fall of 340 feet.

In the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, the improvements made in the lower section were a dam, locks, and canal of three miles long, opposite French creek; a dam, locks, and canal of five miles long, in Chester county; a canal, locks, culverts, aqueducts, &c., of twenty-two miles in length, part in Chester and part in Berks county:—and in the upper section, a dam, locks, and canal ten miles long, near Hamburg; a dam, locks, and canal three miles long, in Bern township, opposite Maiden creek; and a dam, locks, and canal of seven miles, through the town of Reading. Making the whole improved navigation from Mount Carbon at the coal mines in Schuylkill county, to the city of Philadelphia, a distance of 110 miles, *64 of which are canal*; overcoming a fall of 588 feet, by means

of 28 dams and 120 locks, at an expenditure of \$ 1,500,000, procured from individuals and corporations, with the single exception of \$ 50,000 subscribed by the state.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of water power formed by these works. There are twenty-eight dams, with a fall at each varying from six to thirty feet, and several places on the canals where there is water power. At each situation, there is power for at least one mill, and in some sufficient for forty. The whole may be safely estimated as being equal to supply 400 mills.

The capacity of the works for the delivery of coal at Philadelphia, is estimated as being sufficient to furnish from ten to twenty millions of bushels annually. There is an inexhaustible quantity of coal at the head of the navigation, not surpassed in quality by any in the world.

This important undertaking was completed as far as Reading on the 1st of July 1824, and the 5th of that month was selected for opening the twenty-two mile canal between Reading and Pottsgrove. A large number of persons, from Philadelphia, Reading, and the neighbourhood, assembled on that day, and embarked on board of three boats, the "*Thomas Oaks*," the "*Stephen Girard Reading Packet*," and the "*Dewitt Clinton*;" and the first experiment of canal navigation in Pennsylvania was made, to the entire satisfaction of all the spectators. By order of the managers, the name of "*The Girard Canal*" was given to the twenty-two miles cut, as a mark of respect to Mr. Stephen Girard, to whose liberality the company is deeply indebted.

Boats with produce now pass through a complete artificial navigation from Reading to Philadelphia; and it is expected that the whole navigation from Philadelphia to the coal mines, a distance of 111 miles, will be completed in September of the present year, 1824.

From the head of the improvements to the river Susquehanna, the distance is about twenty-five miles. The works of the Union Canal Company are to connect the Susquehanna with the Schuylkill at Reading: these works are carried on with great spirit.

Commissioners, under an Act of the last session of the state legislature, are exploring a route for a canal from the Susquehanna at Columbia, through the counties of Lancaster and Chester, to the Schuylkill near Norristown. From the Sus-

quehanna, a route for a canal is to be explored this season, under the authority of the state, to form a connection with the Ohio river and lake Erie, which will also be examined by the engineers of the United States.

Statement of Dams, Canals, Locks, &c. on the River Schuylkill, from the Coal Mines to Philadelphia.

<i>Dams, Locks, &c.</i>	Distance of River.	Distance of Canal.	Number of Guard Locks.	Number of Chamber Locks.
	Miles	Miles		
From Potts' tail race, the highest point of the improved navigation, and the first place where coal is found on the river—				
1. To dam at Mount Carbon, and canal on right bank, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	1
2. To dam at Shoemaker's, canal on left bank, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	1
3. To dam at bridge, canal on right bank, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	3
4. To dam at Waterloo, canal on left bank, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	1	7
5. To Dam at Schuylkill Haven, canal on left bank, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	3
6. To Reed's upper dam, canal on right bank, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	2
7. To Reed's lower dam, canal on right bank, - - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	1
8. To dam at the office, canal on right bank, - - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	1
9. To dam at tunnel, canal on left bank, tunnel 480 feet, - - - - -	1	1	1	4
10. To dam at Sigfried's, canal on right bank, - - - - -	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	1
11. To dam at Crosscut, canal on left bank, - - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	2
12. To Ashton's dam, canal on left bank, - - - - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	5
13. To dam at Rishel's, canal on left bank, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
14. To dam at Blue Mountain, - - - - -	2		1	4
15. To dam at Kern's, canal on left bank, - - - - -	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	2

<i>Dams, Locks, &c.</i>		Distance of River.	Distance of Canal.	Number of Guard Locks.	Number of Chamber Locks.
		Miles	Miles		
16.	To dam at Hamburg, canal on left bank, - - - - -	$\frac{3}{8}$	10	1	16
17.	To dam at Harpine's, canal on right bank, - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	1	5
18.	To dam at Rhodarmel's, canal on left bank, - - - - -	$2\frac{3}{4}$	7	1	7
19.	To dam at Poplar Neck, - - - - -	2		1	1
20.	To dam at Lewis' Falls, canal on right bank, - - - - -	2	22	1	8
21.	To dam at Finkebiner's, canal on right bank, - - - - -	1	5*	1	3
22.	To dam at Jacob's, canal on left bank, - - - - -	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	2
23.	To dam at Pawling's Bridge, - - - - -	1		1	1
24.	To dam at Catfish Island, - - - - -	3		1	
25.	To dam at Norristown, canal on right bank, - - - - -	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	2
26.	To dam at Plymouth, canal on left bank, - - - - -	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	2
27.	To dam at Flat Rock, canal on left bank, - - - - -	4	$1\frac{7}{8}$	1	4
28.	To dam at Fair Mount, canal on right bank, - - - - -	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	2
		$47\frac{1}{8}$	$63\frac{2}{3}$	28	92

Total number of miles, 111—Total cost, \$1,500,000.

Lehigh Navigation.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was incorporated on the 13th of February, 1822, and authorized to raise a capital of one million of dollars. The object of the company was to improve the navigation of the river Lehigh, from the Great Falls to its junction with the Delaware at Easton; and, by this means, to bring to market the valuable stone coal which abounds in a mountain situated on the margin of the Lehigh, about 46 miles above the confluence. From the co

region, the company have completed a good downward navigation, capable of transporting several millions of bushels of coal every year, and have carried their improvements about fifteen miles higher up the river, to enable them to obtain a sufficient supply of lumber for making the necessary boats. The company have expended on these improvements, and in the purchase of coal and timber land, and the erection of houses, stores, and mills, for the accommodation of the business connected with the coal trade, the sum of \$600,000. Between 2 and 3000 bushels of coal are daily despatched from the mines to the city, and the quantity may be increased to almost any extent the market may require. The consequence of these valuable improvements is a plentiful supply of coal, at a moderate price, and a great reduction in the price of other fuel.

Turnpike Roads.

Artificial roads have been constructed on the principal routes of the internal trade with Philadelphia. These works have been undertaken and completed by private associations, generally without aid from the legislature, and by means of funds furnished from this city. In the strength and solidity of their execution, and the amount of money expended on them, these roads are not equalled by any works of the same description in the United States. The following brief account of the principal turnpike roads leading from the city, is all that our limits enable us to give.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road.

This was the first artificial road made in Pennsylvania. The company was incorporated by an act of the legislature, passed on the 21st of June, 1792. As soon as the requisite amount of funds was obtained operations were begun, and the entire road was completed in 1795. The whole length of the road is 62 miles, and the cost per mile was \$7502, making the whole cost \$465,124. The average net amount of tolls for the last six years, after payment of all expenses, repairs, &c., is \$18,200 per annum, yielding an interest to the stockholders of about four per cent. per annum.

Philadelphia, Germantown, and Perkiomen Turnpike Road.

The charter of this company was granted on the 29th of April, 1801, and the road was finished in 1804. The whole length is $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the cost per mile was \$11,287, making the whole cost of the road \$284,996. The average amount of tolls for the last seven years, is \$23,959 per annum.

Philadelphia, Frankford, and Bristol Turnpike Road.

The charter of this company was granted on the 13th of May, 1803, and the entire road was completed in 1812. Its length is 28 miles. The cost per mile of that portion of the road which is faced with stone, was about \$10,000; and the cost of that portion which is covered with gravel, was about \$5000 per mile. The average of the tolls for the last three years, is \$9589 20 cts. per annum.

Ridge Turnpike.

The charter of this company was granted on the 19th of July, 1811, and the road was finished in 1816. Its whole length is $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The cost per mile was \$7500. The average amount of tolls per annum is \$11,066.

Philadelphia, Cheltenham, and Willow-Grove Turnpike Road.

This company was incorporated on the 13th of May, 1803. The road was finished in 1804, and is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The cost per mile was about \$8000—and the whole cost \$85,000.

Bridges.

Of these there are two over the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, and one at Flat Rock, about eight miles from the city. A bridge was built at the falls of the river, about five miles from the city, which was several times destroyed by freshets in the river. The last time was about two years since, and it has not yet been rebuilt. Several years since, during the interval occasioned by one of these occurrences, a wire bridge was constructed at the wire factory at that place, and thrown across the river. It is believed that this is the first instance of a bridge of this description, though one has since been placed

on one of the rivers of England. The first two only come within the design of this work.

1. *The Market Street Bridge.*

This costly and substantial structure was erected by a private company, incorporated for the purpose in 1798. Six years were occupied in its completion. It consists of three arches of very strong timber, supported by two stone piers, with two abutments and wing walls. The western pier was sunk at a great expense, and in an unexampled depth of water, the top of the rock on which it stands being 41 feet below common high tides. Upwards of 7500 tons of stone were employed on this pier. The platform for travelling rises only eight feet from a horizontal line. The footways are five feet in width, and are elevated above the carriage ways, and protected by chains. The whole length of the bridge, including abutments and wing walls, is 1300 feet, of which the wooden platform between the abutments is in length 550 feet. The span of the middle arch is 194 feet; that of the other arches 150 feet each.

The total cost of this bridge was \$235,000; besides which, the company paid \$40,000 for the purchase of the site.

Previous to the erection of this bridge, the only passage across the Schuylkill at Market street, was over an insecure and hazardous floating bridge. The amount of toll in 1799 over the floating bridge, was \$5000. That received in 1805, after the completion of the permanent bridge, was \$13,600.

2. *Upper Bridge.*

This beautiful and unique structure was finished in 1813, and crosses the Schuylkill a little south of the Fair Mount Water Works. It consists of a single arch of 340 feet 4 inches span, resting on abutments of stone. The span of the arch is said to be 96 feet greater than that of any other in existence. The bridge is 50 feet 4 inches wide at the abutments, and 35 feet wide in the centre. The architect was Lewis Wernwag.

The total cost of this bridge was \$150,000.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Provision for Watching and Lighting the City.

The present arrangement of the watch in Philadelphia is a very efficient one, as the infrequency of fires, robberies, and disturbances of the peace sufficiently proves.

The whole number of the city watch, including the captain and lieutenant, is 97. They are divided into classes as follows—16 silent, or captain and lieutenant's watch—47 north and south watch, or lamplighters—25 east and west watch—4 market watch—2 turnkeys, and 1 watchman at the city hall, whose duty it is to watch the city property. The city is divided into two districts, eastern and western. The eastern district extends from the Delaware to Eighth street, and from the southern to the northern boundary of the city, which is under the particular charge of the captain of the watch, whose quarters are at the Old Court-House, at the corner of Market and Second streets. He has under his command 8 silent watch, 21 north and south watch, or lamplighters, 8 east and west watch, 1 turnkey, and the market watch. The western district includes that part of the city between Eighth street and the Schuylkill, from the southern to the northern boundary of the city, and is under the special care of the lieutenant of the watch, whose quarters are at the Centre-House in the Centre Square. He has under his command 8 silent watch, 26 north and south watch, 17 east and west watch, and 1 turnkey. The whole are governed by a system of regulations strictly enforced.

It is the duty of the north and south watchmen to light and keep in order all the lamps. These are lighted previous to setting the watch, except on moonlight nights, for which they receive 25 cents per month for each lamp, in addition to their monthly wages of \$18. The east and west watch receive \$20 per month. On the 31st of December, 1823, there were 1537 lamps within the charter-bounds of the city. Wh

the watch is set, which is at 10 o'clock, (unless otherwise specially directed,) each watchman goes in a direct line for four squares, and turns no corners except into alleys, &c. that lead from the street allotted to him. The four squares form the watchman's district, through which he must pass twice in each hour; thus, an east and west watchman sets out from the wharf on Arch street, and passes up Arch street, on the north side, to Fourth street, and returns on the south side to the wharf, visiting each alley as he goes and returns. Others go westward from Fourth to Eighth streets, and from Eighth to Twelfth streets, &c.; others pass along Water, Front, Second, Third, Fourth streets, &c., from Vine street to Market street, and return; so that while the east and west watchmen are travelling east and west, the north and south watchmen are crossing them at the intersection of every street.

The annual wages of the watchmen, exclusive of those of the captain and lieutenant, are \$25,560. The whole expense of lighting and watching, including wages, oil, lamps, carpenter's and tinmen's work, &c., will be about \$36,000 for the present year, 1824. The expenditure varies annually, according to the price of oil, &c.

Finances of the City: Salaries of Officers, &c.

For the construction of the water works and the common sewers, the purchase of iron pipes, and other objects of public benefit, the city has contracted a debt, which on the 1st of April, 1823, amounted to \$1,234,700, of which \$589,600 bore an interest of six per cent., and \$645,100 paid five per cent. Besides which, there were due of unfunded debt loans to the amount of about \$90,000.

The annual interest on the funded debt, and the other expenses of the corporation, are provided for by annual taxes, by the income of the corporate estate, by water rents, &c. A sinking fund has been created for the purpose of redeeming the debt, which amounted on the 1st of April, 1823, to \$116,523 54 cts., and in consequence of its prudent management, will in no long time extinguish the whole debt.

The expenses of the city government for 1824, are as follows:—

For salaries of officers, - - -	\$17,035
Lighting and watching, - - -	36,000
Cleansing the city, - - -	2,500
Cleansing docks, - - -	2,000
Pumps and wells, - - -	2,500
Fuel and other expenses in offices, -	600
Menial services in the markets, -	500
	\$ 61,135

Besides which, the following appropriations have been made—

For new paving, - - -	\$8,000
Unpaved streets, - - -	1,700
Regulating ascents and descents, -	700
For bringing offenders to justice, -	500
Repairing old pavements, - - -	3,500
Repairing city property, - - -	2,500
Interest on city funded debt, - - -	69,291
Hose Companies, - - -	4,000
Interest on loans, (not funded,) -	4,121
	\$94,312
	\$155,447

The salaries of the officers of the city for 1824, are as follows:—

The Mayor, - - -	\$2000
The Treasurer, - - -	2000
City Clerk, - - -	1000
Vaccine Physician, - - -	400
Corders of Wood, - - -	2350
Clerks of the Markets, - - -	1960
Lieutenant of the Watch, - - -	350
The Recorder, - - -	600*
City Commissioners, - - -	3000
Recording Surveyors, - - -	750
Clerks of Councils, - - -	700
High Constables, - - -	1200
Captain of the Watch, - - -	500
Messenger of Councils, - - -	225
	\$17,035

* Besides which, he receives from the state treasury \$3000 per annum

Water Works.

Of the numerous public establishments by which Philadelphia is adorned or benefited, there is no one of which her citizens have better reason to be proud than the magnificent works by which the city is supplied, even in its most remote quarters, with pure and wholesome water, sufficient to satisfy any demand. It is believed that no city on the globe, of equal population, has undertaken and completed an operation so arduous and expensive as the introduction of the Schuylkill water: certainly, nothing that has been done by any city on this side of the Atlantic will bear a comparison with it. Of how much advantage the perpetual supply of pure streams of water is to the health, comfort, and safety of such a city as this, it is not necessary to say here. Accustomed to its use, the inhabitants of Philadelphia are not perhaps sensible of the immense benefits they derive from it; but the deprivation of it for a single day would convince them of the great advantages they possess in this respect over the other cities of the Union. It has been remarked, that since the introduction of the Schuylkill water, the yellow fever has not appeared in the city, although it has ravaged the southern suburbs. Whether this be owing to the increased cleanliness of the city, produced by the greater flow of water, or not, it may be considered certain that the general health as well as the general convenience has been promoted by it. Besides the augmentation of comfort, the great exemption of Philadelphia from destructive fires of late years may be attributed to the abundant supply of water, the *head* of which is so great, that it rises to the height of the highest houses. Of the origin and progress of these valuable works, a short account will be given here.

The sagacious mind of Dr. Franklin was one of the first to perceive the growing necessity of a more copious supply of water than the city could obtain from pumps. By his will, he bequeathed to the city a portion of the accumulation of the famous legacy, which has been noticed in another place, to be applied to the introduction of water from the Wissahiccon creek. In 1797, the public becoming sensible of the insufficiency and deterioration of the pump water, petitions were addressed to the City Councils, in consequence of which

various schemes were proposed. After some deliberation, they decided in favour of a plan proposed by the late Mr. Latrobe, which was to form a reservoir on the east bank of the Schuylkill, from which water was to be thrown by a steam-engine into a tunnel, and thence carried to another engine-house at the Centre-Square, where it was to be again raised by a second steam-engine into a reservoir, from which it was to be distributed in pipes through the city. The work was immediately commenced, though under great discouragements. The Schuylkill and Delaware Canal Company, whose charter granted them the liberty of watering the city, used all their exertions and influence to defeat the measure; the attempts made by the corporation to borrow money for the purpose, failed in a great measure; and, above all, the city was desolated and disheartened by the visitation of the yellow fever. The confidence of the city government, however, was not shaken; and they persevered in the operation, though labouring under difficulties from the want of knowledge of hydraulics, until the 21st of January, 1801, when water from the Schuylkill was first thrown into the city.

An experience of ten years satisfied the corporation that a sufficient and constant supply of water could not be obtained by this method: the steam-engines were liable to frequent failures from accident, and the derangement of one stopped the whole supply of the city. Accordingly, in October, 1811, the Councils appointed a committee to consider and ascertain whether a more certain and economical mode of supply could not be adopted. The committee first turned their attention to the project of introducing the water of the Wissahiccon creek; but the magnitude of the cost (estimated at \$359,718) and other considerations induced them to abandon it. The only feasible plan that appeared to remain, was to increase the power, by augmenting the number of the steam-engines. Accordingly, a new reservoir was created, 105 feet above tide water; and two large engines were constructed, which worked alternately, so that one was always ready in case of accident to the other. It was soon found, however, that a supply of water adequate to the demand could not be obtained, although the annual expenses were enormous; and it was evident that some other power besides steam must be used for the purpose.

In the fall of 1818, the Watering Committee* were induced to inquire whether a sufficient water power could not be obtained on reasonable terms, by the erection of a dam and other works at Fair Mount, on the Schuylkill, at the western extremity of Callowhill street. It was ascertained that the right of erecting the dam could be obtained from the Schuylkill Navigation Company, by an agreement to erect locks and a canal on the west side of the river, opposite Fair Mount, at the expense of the city; and that the right of the proprietors of the water power at the falls of Schuylkill, five miles distant, could be purchased for 150,000 dollars. A report favourable to the measure was made to the Councils, who unanimously adopted it, and at once, with a liberality and manliness highly honourable to them, voted 350,000 dollars for the commencement of the undertaking. A full account of this great work is given in a Report made by the Watering Committee to the Councils, on the 9th of January, 1823, from which the following extracts are made:—

“On the 19th of April, 1819, the work was commenced by Ariel Cooley, with whom a contract was made for the erection of the dam, the locks and canal, the head arches to the race, and the excavation of the race from a solid rock, for the sum of 150,000 dollars. This work is a monument to his memory; and he had nearly completed it, when he was taken off by a disease supposed to have been contracted by his exposure to the sun and night air, at the closing part of his work. His talents, his integrity, and his general worth, will long be held in grateful remembrance by the citizens of Philadelphia.

“It will be proper, in this stage of the report, to state the nature of the work that was to be accomplished, and to expose certain of its difficulties. The river is about nine hundred feet in width; one-fourth of which, at the bottom, on the eastern side, is supposed to be rock, covered with about eleven feet of mud; the remainder is of rock. The greatest depth is thirty feet at high water; and it gradually shoals to the western shore, where the rock is left bare at low tide.

* A committee of members of the Councils, annually chosen. At the head of this committee for many years has been Joseph S. Lewis Esq. a gentleman whose zeal and activity contributed greatly to the success of the Fair Mount Works, and to whose public spirit on other occasions the city is deeply indebted.

The river, whose average rise and fall is six feet, is subject to sudden and violent freshets.

“Mr. Cooley determined, where rock was to be found, to sink cribs, formed of logs, about fifty feet up and down stream, by seventeen or eighteen feet wide, which were sunk and filled with stone, and securely fastened to each other above low water, having the up-stream side planked from the bottom to the top, and the space immediately above filled to some extent with earth, small stones, and other matter, to prevent leakage. In that part where mud was found, the dam is made of quarry spalls and earth, and raised about fifteen feet higher than the other part of the dam, which is an over-fall for the water; the base of this mound is at least one hundred and fifty feet, and its width on the top twelve feet; and the whole of the top, and of the up-stream side from the water edge, is paved to the depth of three feet with building stone, to prevent washing by water, and injury from ice. Between the mound dam and the over-fall, there is sunk, on the rock, in twenty-eight feet water, a stone pier, twenty-eight feet by twenty-three feet, which supports the end of the mound, and protects it from injury by ice or water. The contraction of the river by the mound dam, suggested to Mr. Cooley the idea of forming the dam in a diagonal line running up stream, and when nearly over to run the rest of the distance at a right angle toward the shore, so as to join the head pier of the guard-lock on the western side, by which means a large over-fall was created, and the rise above the dam, in cases of freshet, considerably abated. The whole length of the overfall is 1204 feet; the mound dam, 270 feet; the head arches, which will presently be mentioned, 104 feet—making the whole extent of the dam, including the western pier, about 1600 feet, and backing the water up the river about six miles. The water power thus created is calculated to be equal to raise into the reservoir, by eight wheels and pumps, upwards of ten millions of gallons; the lowest estimate of the quantity of water afforded by the river in the dry season, is four hundred and forty millions of gallons per twenty-four hours, and as it is calculated, allowing for leakage, waste, &c. that forty gallons upon the wheel will raise one into the reservoir, the quantity raised would be eleven millions of gallons per day.

“On the west side of the river there are erected a head pier and guard-locks, whence there is a canal extending 569 feet to two chamber-locks, of six feet lift each, by which the boats ascend or descend; and below these locks there is a canal into the river, 420 feet long. The locks are built of dressed stone; the upper canal is walled on the east side, and on the west it is rock; the lower canal is formed of the stiff mud of the river, and covered with stone. The whole of the outer front of the locks and canal is protected by a wall on the upper part, and on the lower with stone thrown on the bank to prevent washing.

“On the east side of the river, the whole of the bank was a solid rock, which it was necessary to excavate to the width of 140 feet, to form a race, and a site for the mill-houses, running parallel with the river. The length of the mill-race is 419 feet; the greatest depth of the excavation, sixty feet, and the least sixteen feet; the gunpowder used, alone cost the contractor upwards of 12,000 dollars. At the upper part of this excavation are erected the head arches, three in number, which extend from the east end of the mound dam to the rock of the bank; thus forming a continuation of the dam.

“On the west of the excavation are erected the mill-houses, forming the west side of the race, which is supported on the other side by the rock rising above it seventy or eighty feet perpendicularly. The south end or wall of the race is also of solid rock, and the mill-houses are founded on rock, so that nothing can be contrived more secure in all respects.

“The race is about 90 feet in width, and is furnished with water through the head arches, which allow a passage of water of 68 feet in breadth, and 6 feet in depth, to which the race is excavated below the over-fall of the dam, and of course room is allowed for a continual passage of 408 square feet of water. These arches are on the north of the race, and the mill-buildings being on the west, the water passes from the race to the wheels, which discharge the water into the river below the dam. The gate of the centre arch is upon the principle of a lock-gate, and admits the passage of boats, &c. into the race; at the south end of the mill-buildings there is a waste-gate, eight feet wide, by which (the upper gates being shut) the water can be drawn off to the bottom of the race.

“The mill-buildings are of stone, 238 feet long, and 56 feet wide. The lower section is divided into twelve apartments, four of which are intended for eight double forcing-pumps. The other apartments are for the forebays leading to the water-wheels. The pump and forebay chambers are arched with brick, and are perfectly secure from the inclemency of the winter. Those now in use are kept warm by means of two large iron stoves, heated to great advantage and economy with Schuylkill and Lehigh coal. A gallery will be erected, extending the whole length of the building, from which all the wheels may be seen at one view. The centre part of the buildings is 190 feet by 25 feet, with circular doors to the pump-chambers, and a range of circular windows over the archways of the wheel-rooms. On a line with the cornice of the central part is the base course of two pavilions, with Doric porticoes, which terminate the west front. One of these is used for the office of the Committee; and the other is the residence of an old and faithful servant of the corporation, who has the general care of the property at Fair Mount. On the east front, immediately over the pumps and forebay rooms, is a terrace, 253 feet long, and twenty-six feet wide, paved with brick, and railed, forming a handsome walk along the race, and leading by steps at the end to the top of the head arches, mound dam, and pier.”

It was not the intention of the Committee to erect more than three wheels and pumps for the present, which were completed in December, 1822. The first wheel is fifteen feet in diameter and fifteen feet long, working under one foot head and seven feet fall: this wheel raises $1\frac{1}{2}$ million of gallons of water to the reservoir in twenty-four hours, with a stroke of the pump of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, a diameter of 16 inches, and the wheel making $11\frac{1}{2}$ revolutions in a minute. The second wheel is of the same length as the first, and 16 feet diameter: it works under one foot head and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet fall, making 13 revolutions in a minute, with a $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet stroke of the pump, and raising $1\frac{1}{2}$ million of gallons in twenty-four hours. The third wheel is of the same size as the second, and works under the same head and fall, making 13 revolutions in a minute, with a 5 feet stroke of the pump, and raising $1\frac{1}{2}$ million of gallons in twenty-four hours. The whole quantity thus raised is upwards of 4 millions of gallons in twenty-four hours. The

wheels are formed of wood; the shafts, of iron, weighing about five tons each.

“The pumps are the work of those ingenious engineers, Messrs. Rush and Muhlenberg. They are placed horizontally, according to a design of Mr. F. Graff, and are worked by a crank on the water-wheel, attached to a pitman connected with the piston at the end of the slides. They are fed under a natural head of water, from the forebays of the water-wheel, and are calculated for a six feet stroke: but hitherto it has been found more profitable to work with not more than five feet. They are double forcing pumps, and are connected, each of them, to an iron main of sixteen inches diameter, which is carried along the bottom of the race, to the rock at the foot of Fair Mount, and thence up the bank into the new reservoir. At the end of the pipe there is a stop-cock, which is closed when needful for any purpose. The shortest of these mains is 284 feet long: the other two are somewhat longer. The reservoir next the bank is 139 by 316 feet, is 12 feet deep, and contains 3 millions of gallons. It is connected at the bottom with the old reservoir, by two pipes of 20 inches diameter, with stop-cocks. This reservoir contains 4 millions of gallons. The water being raised into the reservoirs, 102 feet above low tide, and 56 feet above the highest ground in the city, is thence conveyed to the city.”

In a subsequent Report made to the Councils on the 8th of January, 1824, the Committee state some gratifying facts as to the quantity of water which experience has shown the wheels capable of raising:—

“The experience of another year has furnished results that will probably be interesting to Councils; and the Committee therefore trespass a little in detailing the beneficial effects produced by the new Water Works at Fair Mount, which have exceeded the warmest anticipations of their most sanguine friends. The calculations formed were of the most cautious kind, for there was little experience to guide in the construction of water works calculated to raise water, and hence it was stated that forty gallons upon the wheel would be required to raise one to the reservoir; but experience has shown that thirty are more than ample, thus at once increasing the calculation of the water power of the river one-third. The quantity raised was also underrated at one million of

gallons in twenty-four hours, for each wheel and pump: it may now be safely stated at 1,250,000, supposing the wheel to work during the whole time, but this is not always the case, as the tide occasionally makes it prudent to stop them, to prevent straining the works.

"An experiment was made in July last for eighteen days, during which time four fire-plugs were constantly in use during the day-time in washing the gutters, when two wheels and pumps were found adequate to supply the demand, and working only fourteen hours in twenty-four; and the consumption of water was 1,616,160 gallons in the same period of twenty-four hours. In October last, the three wheels were found sufficient to supply the city in eight hours, equal to one wheel for twenty-four hours, and supplying 1,250,000 gallons.

"In the last month, the wheels were stopped three days on account of the water being disturbed by a freshet, during which time the reservoir fell fifty-two inches: after the water had settled, the three wheels were put in operation, and, besides supplying the city with about 1,250,000 gallons, they filled the reservoir in twenty-four hours, equal in all to 3,750,000 gallons. The demand of the city for water, in very cold weather, may be stated at about 1,000,000 gallons.

"The advantage of the large reservoirs is particularly observable during a freshet in the river, as the city can be supplied for several days with clear water from them, whilst the muddy water is running off, during which time the wheels are of course stopped."

On the 24th of October, 1822, the steam-engines were stopped, and it is believed will never again be wanted. The strength of the dam was tested in the most satisfactory manner, in February, 1822, by an ice-freshet, which rose eight feet above the over-fall, and which is supposed to be the greatest ever known in the Schuylkill.

The whole cost to the city of the works at Fair Mount is as follows:—

Cost of the water power at the Falls - - -	\$ 150,000
Erection of the dam, locks, head-arches, race, and piers, including estimate of damages for overflowing by the dam - - - - -	187,182
Three pumps - - - - -	11,000

	Brought up,	\$ 348,182
Mill-houses, mills, and other works connected with them - - - - -		71,250
Iron raising mains - - - - -		4,480
New reservoir - - - - -		8,600
		\$ 432,512

The entire amount expended by the city of Philadelphia, on the successive operations for introducing the Schuylkill water, is shown by the following table:—

Cost of the first works on Centre-Square, and Chesnut street near Schuylkill - -	\$ 690,402 81
The second steam works, including the reservoir, cost - - - - -	320,669 84
The present water power works cost - -	432,512 71
Total cost	\$ 1,443,585 36

The advantage of water power over steam power for such works as these, is well shown in the Report of the Watering Committee of 1823:—

“By an estimate made by Mr. Graff, and exhibited to Councils, with the Report of the Committee on Water Power, on the 5th of February, 1818, it appeared that the cost of working one steam-engine and pump for one year was 30,858 dollars; and it has been found, that with this expenditure, not more than 1,600,000 gallons could be raised in twenty-four hours—a very inadequate supply for the population of the city, consisting of above sixty thousand souls; without a gallon being afforded to the adjoining districts containing an equal number, and for whom until the present period there was no provision except by means of wells. If, therefore, it were required, at the same rate of expense, to raise an equal quantity with that at present afforded by three wheels, the cost would be upwards of 70,000 dollars; but, estimating the cost at only double that of one engine, it will amount to 61,716 dollars. From this is to be deducted the interest on the capital expended in erecting the water power and works, which was 426,330 dollars, and was principally borrowed at an interest of five per cent., and amounts to 21,316 dollars annually, and also the expenses for wages, fuel, oil, &c., est.

mated at 1500 dollars annually, amounting together to 22,816 dollars, which being deducted from the sum of 61,716 dollars, leaves a clear annual saving of 38,900 dollars, equal, at an interest of five per cent., to a capital of 778,000 dollars.

“As before stated, it is not doubted that the water power is sufficient to work five wheels and pumps in addition to the three in operation, which would raise an additional quantity of more than six millions of gallons; and, estimating the saving on this quantity in the same ratio as before stated, the amount would be 103,000 dollars more, equal to a capital of upwards of two millions of dollars, and showing the whole saving or profit to be 142,000 dollars annually, a sum nearly double the amount of the city taxes, exclusive of interest on the city debt, which will soon melt away by the operation of the Sinking Fund.”

In the Report of 1824, the comparative superiority of water power is again shown:—

“Two men are found sufficient to attend the works, twelve hours at a time alternately, night and day; and the calculation made last year, of four dollars per day, for wages, fuel, light, tallow, &c., is, upon experience, found to be ample. The plan of warming the house has completely answered the object proposed; and no ice has formed, in the coldest weather, on the wheels or in the pumps.

“The whole cost of the new works, including the damages, the new reservoir, and the preparation for a third one, is 432,512 dollars, the interest on which, at the rates the money was borrowed, amounts to 24,230 dollars; a sum not much exceeding that formerly appropriated every year out of the city taxes for the support of the steam-engines, besides consuming the whole of the water rents. The contrast is most pleasing, when it is seen that the water rents are so much disengaged, as to place in the treasury from their avails upwards of 14,500 dollars, whilst the sums heretofore appropriated of the taxes for the steam-engines, go to meet the interest on the debt for the erection of the works.

“But this is not the whole advantage. It was not possible with the steam-engines, that a million and a quarter of gallons could be raised: now, three times that quantity can be had, without any increase of expense; but if the same quantity were required to be raised by additional steam-engines, the annual expense would be at least 75,000 dollars; or in oth-

words, the expense, (exclusive of the first cost of the steam-engines and of the water works,) would be 206 dollars per day, to raise three millions and three quarters of gallons by steam, which is now done for four dollars per day by water, with this further advantage, that with the expenditure of not more than 50,000 dollars for five new wheels and pumps, the quantity can be increased to ten millions of gallons in twenty-four hours, the water power being sufficient to raise even more if required.

“An additional quantity of 6,750,000 gallons, raised by steam-engines, would cost 344 dollars per day, making the whole expense to raise ten millions of gallons by steam, 550 dollars per day, whilst the same quantity can be raised by water for 10 dollars per day, which includes the present expense, (before-mentioned,) of 4 dollars per day, and an allowance of six dollars for additional hands, fuel, tallow, &c., without estimating the interest on the first cost of either species of engines and pumps.”

Such are the means adopted to procure a sufficient supply of water for Philadelphia. The uses and importance of the water thus introduced, are stated in the Report of the Committee:—“The additional cleanliness of the city—the supply of the neighbouring districts, for culinary purposes, as well as for purposes of refreshment—the great advantage in cases of fire—the ornament of fountains in the public squares so wisely provided by our great founder—the benefit to manufactures, and the establishment of water power in the city for various purposes, may be named among the advantages of this new work; but above all we are to place its effect upon the health of a great and growing community, which of itself would justify a much greater expenditure.”

The water is conveyed from the reservoir through the city by means of pipes laid below the pavements. Until lately, wooden pipes were used for this purpose; but the inadequate supply of water derived through them, and the constant vexation and expense occasioned by their bursting, have caused the substitution of iron pipes, which, although considerably *more expensive* in the first cost, are in the result the most *economical*. The first appropriation for this purpose was a sum of 70,000 dollars, voted by the Councils, in December, 1818, for a main pipe of conduit, which was soon afterwards laid—viz. from the reservoir along the old canal bank to Cal.

lowhill street, of 22 inches diameter, 2661 feet; and thence to the intersection of Broad and Chesnut streets, 6909 feet. With this are connected the iron and wooden pipes for the supply of the city. A regular plan is pursuing of replacing the wooden with iron pipes; and at the present time, including the main, there are about nine miles of iron pipes laid: during the summer of the present year (1824) about four miles more will be put down. The whole extent of pipes now laid, of wood and iron, is about thirty-five miles. The cost of the iron pipes, to 1824, is as follows:—

Cost of 20 and 22 inch iron main	- -	\$ 72,947	23	cts.
Cost of iron pipes, of smaller dimensions,				
to the 31st December, 1823,	- - -	87,743	58	
Estimate for 1824	- - - - -	42,040	32	
Total		<u>\$ 202,731</u>	<u>13</u>	

At the outset of the undertaking, a number of pipes were imported from England as models, and another importation has since been made to supply the deficiency created by the failure of an American contractor; but at present the pipes are made in this country, as well and at as low a price as in England. Of the above sum of \$ 202,731 13 cts., only \$ 16,940 31 cts. have been expended on *imported* pipes.

To defray the expenses of these operations, taxes are annually laid, and a certain annual sum is paid by the occupier of each house in which the water is introduced. The annual rent paid for the use of the water in 1823, for the city alone, was \$ 26,191 5 cts.; an excess of near 2000 dollars over the interest upon the cost of the water power works. When the water shall be introduced into the adjoining districts, which is expected to take place in a short time, the income of the corporation will be considerably augmented.

In 1823, the Schuylkill water was introduced by pipes into 3954 private dwellings, and 185 manufactories: 401 private baths were also supplied with it. The lowest sum annually paid by a private dwelling was two dollars, and the highest (by a public institution) 100 dollars.

The experience of two years has shown that the water power at Fair Mount is sufficient to raise many times as much water as the city can possibly require for its consumption, and consequently that there is a surplus power applicable to other

purposes. It is not easy to determine what amount of power might be spared, but it is believed to be sufficient for a very considerable number of manufactories. For the purpose of assisting the funds of the corporation, and at the same time to give facilities to manufacturing industry, it is in contemplation to extend the race down along the Schuylkill below the bridge as far as may be necessary, and to erect mills and mill-works between the race and the river, for which there would be ample space. A considerable number of applications have already been made for the use of water power: there is no doubt that all will be taken, and that the most beneficial consequences will result to the finances and trade of the city from the proposed plan.

Provision against Destruction by Fire.

It has frequently been remarked, that destructive fires occur less frequently in Philadelphia than in any other city of the United States. And in point of fact, destruction by fire to the extent even of a single building rarely occurs here. This may be attributed to several causes.

1. The erection of wooden buildings is forbidden within certain limits, viz. from the river Delaware to the east side of Sixth street, in those parts of the city included between the south side of Vine street and the north side of Race street, and between the south side of Walnut street, and the north side of Cedar, and from the river Delaware to the east side of Tenth street, in that part of the city included between the south side of Race street and the north side of Walnut street. This salutary ordinance was passed in 1796, and its provisions ought now to be extended over all the chartered limits of the city, and the principal portions of the districts.

2. The introduction of the Schuylkill water is another cause of the infrequency of destructive fires. The plentiful supply of water, and the force with which it proceeds from the pipes, soon extinguish fires. It has been ascertained, on comparing the destruction of property by fire in the city, where ready access to fire-plugs can be obtained, with that which occurs in the liberties, where the Schuylkill water is not introduced, and where dependence must be placed on pumps for a supply, that the loss in the latter districts is about as $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ to one in the former. The saving of property from fire by the

water works, has been estimated by some at two millions in value.

3. The comparative exemption of Philadelphia from loss by fire, may also be attributed to the zeal and activity of her citizens, who labour assiduously to put a stop to the ravages of fire. In Philadelphia there are no hired or professional firemen, as in many other cities. The task of combating with the destructive element is undertaken by voluntary associations of citizens, who govern themselves by certain rules, and defray the expenses of their engines, buckets, hose, &c. from their own funds. The first engine company of this description was formed in 1732, at the instigation of Dr. Franklin, to whom the city is indebted for so many valuable suggestions. Since that time, many others have successively been formed. The number of engine companies now amounts to 32. Previous to the introduction of the Schuylkill water, the usual mode of supplying the engines was by buckets filled from pumps. This tedious process was superseded by the establishment of a system which has been of incalculable advantage to Philadelphia, the use, namely, of pipes of leather for the conveyance of water from the hydrants to the engine, and to those parts of houses which are accessible. A company was formed in 1803, principally through the exertions of two gentlemen,* for the purchase of a *hose*, and of a carriage to convey it on to fires; and such was their success, that several other companies were soon afterwards formed. The general principles of all these companies are the same. The hose, carriage, house for containing them, &c., are paid for from the private funds of the members. The members are designated by badges on their hats. The hose is of leather, about two inches and a half in diameter, and generally about 1000 feet in extent. It is divided into sections of fifty feet, each section being connected with brass swivel screws.

The sum of \$4000 is annually granted by the councils of the city to the fire engine and hose companies of the city, for the purpose of enabling them to keep their respective hose, engines, and apparatus, in effective and useful condition.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the engine and hose companies in the city and liberties.

* *Roberts Vaux and Reuben Haines, Esqrs.*

Engine Companies.

Amicable,	Hope,	
Assistance,	Humane,	
Columbia,	Neptune,	
Delaware,	New-Market,	
Diligence,	Niagara,	
Fame,	Pennsylvania,	
Federal,	Philadelphia,	
Fellowship,	Phoenix,	
Franklin,	Relief,	
Friendship,	Reliance,	
Fairmount,	Resolution,	
Globe,	Union,	
Good Intent,	United States,	
Good Will,	Vigilant,	
Harmony,	Washington,	
Hibernia,	Weccacoe.	32

Hose Companies.

Columbia,	Neptune,	
Diligent,	Perseverance,	
Fame,	Philadelphia,	
Franklin,	Phoenix,	
Good Intent,	Resolution,	
Hope,	Southwark,	
Humane,	Washington.	14

The number of persons belonging to each company averages about 35; from which it appears, that the number of volunteers organized for the suppression of fires, is upwards of 1600.

Provision against the Introduction of Contagious Diseases.

The system of quarantine, and the provisions for maintaining the health of the city, have mostly been introduced since the disastrous fever of 1793. The impression which generally prevailed for many years that the yellow fever was an imported disease, induced the establishment of regulations for visiting and detaining vessels from foreign ports; while the belief which more decidedly prevails now of the domestic origin of the fever, has led to provisions for securing the cleanliness of the streets, and removing the seeds of the disorder.

The charge of these important objects is vested in a Board of Health, appointed annually by the councils of the city, and the commissioners of the adjoining districts. There are also appointed by the governor, a physician who resides at the Lazaretto, and is called the Lazaretto physician; another who resides in the city, and is called the port physician; a health officer, and a quarantine master. The quarantine regulations begin on the 1st of June, and continue until the 1st of October, in each year. During that period, every vessel coming from foreign ports must anchor in the Delaware, near the Lazaretto, where it is the duty of the Lazaretto physician and quarantine master to visit and examine her, and if it appears that she came from a place at which any malignant or contagious disease prevailed, she is detained for such time as the Board of Health may direct, not exceeding twenty days. If it appear, on examination, that there has been any person sick on board with a malignant or contagious disease, the vessel is detained such further time as the Board of Health may deem necessary, and the crew and baggage are not suffered to enter the city before the 1st of October, without the license and permission of the Board of Health. Vessels coming from any port south of Cape Fear, and vessels from any other port in the United States which have been within thirty days in a foreign port, are subject to the same examination and restrictions. Severe penalties are imposed by law for a violation of the regulations on this subject. The Board of Health have also power to prohibit the entering into Philadelphia of any persons or goods, from any other place in the United States where a contagious disease prevails, and the communication with such place is subject to the regulation of the Board. When any portion of the city is infected with fever, the Board have power to prevent all communication with the infected parts, and to remove the inhabitants. Between the 1st of June and the 1st of October, no vegetables, fish, or hides, can be landed at Philadelphia, without a permit from the Board; and no person can keep in any one house or store more than 100 bushels of vegetables, without similar permission. Various subordinate regulations, for preserving the health of the city, have been enacted. The Board has also power, and are required, to remove all substances that may engender disease; and for this purpose, have authority

enter and search any house or store where they may suspect such nuisance to exist.

An exact register of the number of births and deaths in the city is kept by the Board of Health, the act of assembly requiring all physicians, surgeons, and practitioners of midwifery, to make returns periodically to the Board, in the case of deaths, once in each week, and of births once in each month.

The following are the officers of the Board of Health for 1824.

President, William Binder; *Secretary*, G. Emerson, M. D. *Treasurer*, Samuel J. Robbins; *Clerk of the Board*, Joseph Pryor; *Health Officer*, William Mandry; *Port Physician*, Alexander Knight, M. D.; *Lazaretto Physician*, Geo. F. Lehman, M. D.; *Quarantine Master*, Henry Kenyon.

Office of the Board of Health, No. 47, South Fifth street between Chesnut and Walnut streets.

Military force of Philadelphia.

The military force of Philadelphia consists of militia and volunteers, there being no regular troops stationed in or near the city, except the marine corps at the navy yard, and the garrisons of Fort Mifflin, and of the arsenal at Frankford.

The militia consists of all the able bodied white males between the ages of 18 and 45, with certain exceptions, who have resided within the commonwealth one month. They are enrolled, formed into companies, paraded and trained twice in each year. The enrolled militia and volunteers of the city and county of Philadelphia, form a division, under command of a major general, and two brigades under brigadiers. The following is a list of the officers and regiments in the division.

Major General Cadwalader.

Aids—Major Morris,

Major M'Call.

First Brigade.

Brigadier General Patterson,

Brigade Inspector Sharpe,

Brigade Major ———

9th Regiment.—Col. Ladd, Lieut. Col. Jeffries, Majors Waltman and Kuntz.

19th Regiment.—Col. Coxe, Lieut. Col. Roney, Majors Coxe and Ingraham.

72d Regiment.—Col. Bastian, Lieut. Col. Dickinson, Majors Simmons and Cress.

74th Regiment.—Col. M'Mahon, Lieut. Col. Dubbs, Majors Pearse and Teese.

81st Regiment.—Col. Strahan, Lieut. Col. Smith, Majors Perkins and Brewster.

96th Regiment.—Col. Simmons, Lieut. Col. Bozorth, Majors Wiley and Baker.

102d, or 1st Volunteer Regiment.—Col. Patterson, Lt. Col. Geyer, Majors Reilly and ———

108th, or 2d Volunteer Regiment.—Col. Browne, Lieut. Col. Deaves, Majors King and Emerick.

128th, or 3d Volunteer Regiment.—Col. Watmough, Lieut. Col. Williams, Majors Shuster and Page.

Battalion of Artillery.—Lieut. Col. Prevost.

Cavalry.—Two troops, commanded by Captain Smith and Lieut. Van Gelder.

Number of Militia and Volunteers, First Brigade, 9916.

Second Brigade.

Brigadier General Castor,
Brigade Inspector Snyder,
Brigade Major Randall.

3d Regiment.—Col. Fraley, Lieut. Col. Dyre, Majors Northrop and Neff.

4th Regiment.—Col. Brewster, Lieut. Col. Jack, Majors Eyre and Justice.

47th Regiment.—Col. Riter, Lieut. Col. Wunder, Majors Smith and Peale.

79th Regiment.—Col. Taylor, Lieut. Col. Rush, Majors Peiffer and Paul.

84th Regiment.—Col. Leshner, Lieut. Col. Norbury, Majors Dubois and Harlow.

93d Regiment.—Col. Thompson, Lieut. Col. Loughhead, Majors Dennis and Painter.

100th Regiment.—Col. Hergesheimer, Lieut. Col. Roberts, Majors Evan and Conover.

123d Regiment.—Col. Carr, Lieut. Col. Howorth, Majors Osborn and Thomas.

VOLUNTEERS.

1st Regiment Philadelphia County Volunteers.—Col. Duffield, Lieut. Col. Rumford, Major Badger.

2d Regiment P. C. Volunteers.—Col. Riter, Lieut. Col. Smith, Majors Ashmead and Peale.

One Battalion Citizen Volunteers, commanded by Captain Frishmouth.

Second Brigade—Militia,	7844
Volunteers,	1728

Total,	9572
--------	------

Recapitulation.

First Brigade,	9916	Militia and Volunteers.
Second Brigade,	9572	Ditto.

19,488

Being the total strength of the Philadelphia division, commanded by Major General Cadwalader.

Markets.

Philadelphia is deservedly celebrated for the excellence of its provision markets. In the quality of the butcher's meat and poultry, and the variety and goodness of the vegetables, it is not surpassed any where. Strangers are struck with the display of remarkably fine beef and mutton, and the quantity of it. The butter, too, brought to the Philadelphia market, is well known for its richness and superior flavour. Immense quantities of fruit are brought to this market, from the adjoining gardens of New-Jersey. In the summer and fall, the market is generally overstocked with melons, peaches, and pears, which are sold at very low prices.

High Street Market.

The first, and, for a long time, the only market in Philadelphia, was a frame house, or rather shed, on the hill at corner of Front and Market streets, where a bell was

when produce was brought from the country for sale. A row of wooden stalls was some time afterwards placed in Market street, between Front and Second streets. In 1720, the first part of the market, west of the old court-house at the corner of Second street, was built. With the increase of population this market has gradually been extended westward, until now it reaches from Front to Eighth street. At the eastern extremity of Market street has recently been erected a fish market, in a style which renders it ornamental to the street. This market is plentifully supplied with fish from the ocean and rivers, at very moderate prices.

South Second Street Market.

This is the second market in Philadelphia as respects its antiquity, and its supply of provisions. It is situated in South Second street, and extends from Pine to South street. Such is the demand and supply at this market, that it is contemplated to extend it further south.

North Second Street Market,

Or Northern Liberties Market, is situated in North Second street, and extends from Coates' street to Poplar lane. It is abundantly supplied with necessary provisions.

Callowhill Street Market,

Is situated in Callowhill street, between Front and Second streets. It consists of four market houses, standing, not like the other markets of Philadelphia in the centre of the street, but on each side, leaving however room for passage to carts between the foot paths and the market.

Kensington Market,

Is situated on the public square, Beech street, running north from Maiden street. In summer a market is kept here on Sunday mornings until eight o'clock, as well as on other days.

Wharton Market,

Is in New Second street, Southwark, extending from Prime street to Federal street. A market is also held here on Sunday morning until eight o'clock.

Broad Street Market,

Is situated on Broad street, south of the Centre Square. It was built in 1814, but the demand has not been such as to cause this market to be well attended.

There is also held a market in Callowhill street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on each side of the street, although there is no market house. It is in contemplation, however, to erect a suitable building there for the purpose.

The regular market days in the High street market are Wednesday and Saturday, and those in the Second street Market are Tuesday and Friday; but the markets are abundantly supplied with provisions on the other days of the week. The markets are under the control of the city and district governments, who have placed them under the superintendence of persons called clerks of the market. Precise regulations have been laid down for the government of the markets, and respecting weights and measures, and the introduction of game, &c. at improper seasons, or in an unsuitable condition, the enforcement of which is attended to by the clerks of the market.

PART XIV.

THEATRES, AND OTHER PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Chestnut Street Theatre.

Theatrical amusements are not as popular in Philadelphia as in Europe; nor indeed have they been as successful as in some other places in the United States; but a company of dramatic performers, equal at least to any other on the continent, has been established in this city for the last thirty years.

The first theatrical entertainment witnessed in Philadelphia was performed on the 15th of April, 1754, in a building in

Water street near Pine street, originally erected for a store. The performances were continued here occasionally, until a larger and more suitable building was erected in South street between Fourth and Fifth streets, by Messrs. Hallam and Henry, whose company is said to have been highly respectable for numbers and talents. The Revolution put a period to the performances in South street, and the company embarked for Jamaica, whence, after the peace, they returned to Philadelphia. In 1793, Mr. Wignell arrived from England with a strong corps of players, among whom were Moreton, Francis, Blisset, Fennell, &c. About the same time, a handsome and convenient theatre was built in Chesnut street between Sixth and Seventh streets, in which the performances of the new company commenced. Here, for twenty-seven years, were exhibited theatrical performances of a very high degree of excellence. Morton, Hodgkinson, Blisset, Francis, Fennell, Wood, Cooper, Jefferson, Cooke, Mrs. Merry (afterwards Mrs. Warren), several of whom are still attached to the theatre, appeared on these boards.

Here was made the first experiment in America, of lighting a theatre by gas; and the effect was so satisfactory, that the managers propose, with the earliest opportunity, to renew the gas-lights, which will enable them to produce the most perfect scenic illusion.

On the night of the 2d of April, 1820, this theatre was entirely destroyed by fire, together with nearly all the scenery and dresses, and a very valuable collection of music. No performance had taken place in it for several days, the company being at the time in Baltimore; and there is every reason to believe that the conflagration was the work of an incendiary. In consequence of this unfortunate event, the corps, under the management of Messrs. Warren and Wood, were compelled to resort to the Olympic theatre, at the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, where they played for two winters. A subscription was however immediately entered into by a number of gentlemen, and, the requisite amount being subscribed, the present beautiful and convenient theatre was erected on the site of the former one. The new house was opened on the 2d of December, 1822, with an Address written for the occasion by Mr. Sprague of Boston, and spoken by Mr. Wood. The company which the liberality and exertions of Messrs. Warren and Wood have brought together, is

probably the strongest in the United States. Besides two managers, who are excellent performers in their respective lines, it consists of Messrs. Wallack, Duff, Jefferson, and Burke, Wemyss—Mesdames Burke, Duff, Wood, D. Francis, Wallack, &c.

Description of the building. The principal front of the building is on Chesnut street near Sixth street. It is of marble, in the Italian style. Its leading features are an arcade supporting a screen of composite columns, and a plain pediment, and flanked by two wings. These are decorated with niches, containing statues of Tragedy and Comedy, which are justly considered the best productions from the chisel of Rush; and immediately below them are semi-circular recesses, with basso-relievos representing the tragic and comic Muses.

The approach to the boxes is from Chesnut street through an arcade of five entrances, opening into a vestibule 50 feet long by 8 feet wide, communicating at each end with a box-office and a withdrawing room. Screen doors, immediately opposite and corresponding to the entrances of the arcade, lead from the vestibule into spacious lobbies, warmed by fire-proof furnaces, and capable of containing a thousand persons: from these, two flights of large staircases connect the lobbies of the second and third floors, and to a splendid saloon and coffee-rooms on the second floor.

The audience part of the house is described on a circular plan of 46 feet diameter, containing three rows of boxes resting on cast-iron columns, and secured with iron sockets from the foundation to the dome; the whole being connected laterally with a strong wall, bounding the lobbies and supporting the roof. The dress-circle of the boxes is formed by a seat in advance of the columns, covered with a canopy, in the style of the Covent Garden theatre, London. The peculiar form of this part of the house places the mass of the audience within 35 feet of the stage, securing to them the most instant objects of distinct sound and perfect scenic view.

The dome is 46 feet in diameter, rising 6 feet to the ceiling, which is perforated and formed into a ventilator, from which is suspended a brilliant chandelier, 28 feet in circumference, containing sixty large patent lamps, which light the whole house.

dimensions of the building are 92 feet by 150. Exclusive of the lobbies, it will accommodate more than 2000 persons. The doorways which open outwards into the three adjoining streets are so wide and numerous as to discharge a crowded audience in less than three minutes.

It is intended to finish the principal front by surmounting a balustrade and blocking-course, with a pedestal in the centre to receive a statue of Shakspeare.

The theatre, which combines beauty and convenience with simplicity, was designed and executed in 1822 by William Strickland, to whose taste and skill Philadelphia is indebted. It is the flank of the United States, the church of St. Stephen's, and many others of its most classical architectural ornaments.

The Olympic Theatre,

At the corner of Walnut and Ninth streets, was built in 1822. It was originally constructed as a circus for equestrian performances. The first entertainments of this description were given under the direction of Messrs. Pepin and Breschard. A substantial building was erected, a few years afterwards, to supersede the circus and adjoining it, by means of which a respectable size was added to the house. Since that time, performances of a mixed dramatic and equestrian kind have taken place here, generally in the summer season. The theatre is occupied by a company by whom it was occupied for the two last seasons, is a very respectable one, and drew overflowing audiences. The edifice is now 80 feet in front on Walnut street, and 100 feet in depth on Ninth street.

Prune Street Theatre.

Dramatic performances are exhibited here during the winter months. The building is not large, but it is sufficiently commodious for the purposes of the company which performs.

The Tivoli Theatre,

On the north side of Market street, near to the Centre Market, is a summer theatre, being situated at the end of the garden, so called.

The Vauxhall Theatre

Is also a summer theatre, and recently erected in the Vauxhall Garden, on Broad street between Walnut and Chesnut streets.

Such are the dramatic entertainments in Philadelphia. they are not as numerous as in some other cities, it may be attributed perhaps to the general disposition of the inhabitants inclining them to more sober and scientific amusements. Among the places of resort of this latter description, may be mentioned the Academy of the Fine Arts, which is open every day, and an annual exhibition held in the month of May, the Philadelphia Museum, the Market street Museum, the different exhibitions of paintings, &c., the public libraries and Athenæum, and the various popular lectures on sciences and arts.

PART XV.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Names of the Consuls of Foreign Powers, resident in Philadelphia.

Colombia,	Edward Barry, <i>Consul.</i>
Denmark,	John Bohlen, <i>Vice-Consul.</i>
France,	De la Forest, <i>Consul-General.</i>
Great Britain,	Gilbert Robertson, <i>Consul.</i>
Hamburg,	C. N. Buck, <i>Consul-General.</i>
Netherlands,	P. G. Lechleitner, <i>Consul.</i>
Portugal,	John Vaughan, <i>Vice-Consul.</i>
Prussia,	Jacob Sperry, <i>Consul.</i>
Russia,	T. Ivanoff, <i>Consul-General.</i>
Sardinia,	G. De Abbate, <i>Consul-General.</i>
Spain,	Juan de Bernabeu, <i>Consul.</i>
Sweden,	L. Lorick, <i>Consul.</i>

PART XVI.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES— PUBLIC BATHS.

List of the principal Hotels or Inns for the Accommodation of Travellers.

- Buck Tavern, No. 130 North Second street.
Golden Harp, No. 43 North Third street.
Golden Swan, No. 69 North Third street.
Indian King, No. 80 Market street.
Indian Queen (Heiskell's), No. 15 South Fourth street.
Jeffries's Tavern, No. 244 Market street.
Judd's Hotel, No. 27 South Third street.
Mansion House, South Third street near Spruce.
Red Lion, No. 200 Market street.
Sorrel Horse, No. 39 North Second street.
Union Hotel, south-west corner of Front and Chesnut
streets.
Western Hotel, No. 288 Market street.
White Bear, No. 276 Market street.
White Horse, corner of Market and Ninth streets.
White Horse (Johns'), No. 4 Bank street near Market.
Yohe's Hotel, Nos. 6 and 8 North Fourth street.

Boarding-Houses.

- Anthony, Mrs. No. 19 South Seventh street.
Austie, Mrs. No. 91 South Third street.
Austin, Mrs. No. 183 Market street.
Austin, Mrs. No. 100 South Fourth street.
Baker, Mrs. No. 116 Arch street.
Barton, Mrs. No. 204 Chesnut street.
Bazu, Mrs. No. 113 South Third street.
Benson, Mrs. No. 151 Chesnut street.
Boyce, Mrs. No. 113 South Third street.
Boyd, Misses, No. 148 Chesnut street.
Bradley, No. 108 Arch street.
Brown, Mrs. Arch street, above Sixth.
Burns, Mrs. north-west corner of Eighth and Market
streets.

- Burr, Mrs. No. 78 North Front street.
Caldwell, Mrs. No. 23 South Fourth street.
Campbell, Mrs. No. 10 Sansom street.
Chamberlain, Mrs. No. 104 Arch street.
Chandler, Miss, No. 16 North Ninth street.
Childs, Mrs. No. 180 Market street.
Currie, Mrs. No. 148 South Second street.
Dandelotte, No. 40 South Eighth street.
Davis, Mrs. No. 47 South Eighth street.
Dillingham, Mrs. No. 181 Arch street.
Dolby, Mrs. Seventh street, opposite Sansom.
Douglas, Mrs. No. 27 Sansom street.
Drummond, Mrs. south-west corner of Eighth and Wal
streets.
Dull, Mrs. No. 249 Market street.
Emory, Mrs. Third street, opposite Cherry alley.
Fleming, Mrs. (French boarding-house) No. 129 Sou
Second street.
Fletcher, Mrs. No. 127 Arch street.
Frasier, Mrs. No. 124 Spruce street.
Fullerton, Mrs. No. 72 South Fourth street.
Glenn, Mrs. No. 138 South Second street.
Haslett, Mrs. No. 238 Market street.
Hay, Mrs. No. 99 Arch street.
Hood, Mrs. No. 98 Arch street, above Fifth.
Hopkins, Mrs. south-east corner of Eighth and Wal
streets.
Jones, Mrs. No. 352 Market street.
Kelley, Mrs. Market street, below Third.
Lybrand, Mrs. No. 38 Filbert street.
Lynn, Mrs. corner of Third street and Willing's alley.
Mallers, Mrs. No. 98 South Front street.
Marshall, Mrs. No. 38 Sansom street.
M'Illroy, Miss, corner of Walnut and Tenth streets.
Moore, Mrs. No. 156 South Sixth street.
Mulock, Mrs. No. 316 Market street.
Myers, Mrs. south-east corner of Ninth and Filbert stree
Newlin, Mrs. No. 110 Arch street.
O'Connor, Mrs. No. 298 Market street.
Oellers, Mrs. north-west corner of Fourth and Spru
streets.
Olden, Mrs. No. 96 North Front street.

- Olmstead, Mrs. No. 98 South Fourth street.
Pease, Miss, No. 295 Market street.
Pennington, Mrs. No. 51 Sansom street.
Perry, Mrs. No. 3 Sansom street.
Polhemus, Mrs. south-west corner of Fourth and Arch streets.
Potts, Mrs. No. 85 Arch street.
Provost, Mrs. south-east corner of Fourth and Walnut streets.
Randolph, Mrs. No. 258 Market street.
Ridgway, Mrs. No. 141 Arch street.
Rodgers, Mrs. No. 87 Chesnut street.
Ross, Mrs. No. 205 Market street.
Schyren, Mrs. No. 140 South Second street.
Shackelford, — No. 29 Sansom street.
Shaw, Mrs. No. 29 Arch street.
Shinn, Mrs. No. 110 South Fourth street.
Simpson, — No. 254 Market street.
Spencer, Mrs. No. 35 Sansom street.
Spencer, Mrs. No. 108 South Third street.
Sweney, Mrs. north-east corner of Eighth and Market streets.
Sword, Mrs. No. 70 South Fourth street.
Turner, Mrs. No. 8 North Front street.
Turner, Mrs. No. 112 South Fourth street.
Wharfe, Mrs. No. 152 South Second street.

Public Baths.

Fromberger's court, west from No. 34 North Second street, between Market and Arch streets.

West or back of No. 126 South Second street, between Walnut and Spruce streets—entrance also from Laurel street.

Bingham's court, north from No. 69 Spruce street, back of the Mansion-House.

A large bath-house is anchored in the Delaware, opposite Market street, during the summer season—boats receive visitors at Market street wharf.

PART XVII.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY-COACHES, &c.

Stands for Hackney Coaches and Sleighs.

- No. 1—Dock street, from Third to Second street.
- No. 2—Pine street, from Fourth to Fifth street.
- No. 3—Sixth street, from Walnut to Prune street.
- No. 4—Sixth street, from Chesnut to Walnut street—even-
ing stand only.
- No. 5—Seventh street, from Chesnut to George street.
- No. 6—Mulberry street, from Fifth to Sixth street.
- No. 7—Ninth street, from George to Walnut street.

Stands for Carts.

- No. 1—Drawbridge, from Front to Water street.
- No. 2—Dock street, from Front to Little Dock street.
- No. 3—Walnut street, from Front to Water street.
- No. 4—Chesnut street, from Front to Water street.
- No. 5—Mulberry street, from Front to Water street.
- No. 6—Sassafras street, east of Water street.
- No. 7—Vine street, from Front to Water street.

Stands for Drays.

- No. 1—Penn street, from Pine to Cedar street.
- No. 2—Water street, from the Drawbridge to Pine street.
- No. 3—Spruce, Pine, and Cedar streets, east of Front street.
- No. 4—Front street, from Chesnut to Walnut street.
- No. 5—Front street, from Walnut street to Hamilton's
stores.
- No. 6—Walnut street, east of Water street.
- No. 7—Chesnut street, from Front to Second street.
- No. 8—Front street, from Sassafras to Vine street.
- No. 9—Vine street, from Front to Second street.
- No. 10—Mulberry street, from Front to Second street.

No. 11—Second street, from Sassafras street to Coates' alley.

No. 12—Branch street, from Third to Fourth street.

No. 13—Third street, south of High street.

No. 14—Dock street, east of Third street.

No. 15—Decatur street, from High to Carpenter street.

No. 16—Seventh street, above and below Market street.

No. 17—Eighth street, from Filbert to High street, and from High to Chesnut street.

No. 18—Ninth street, from High to Chesnut street.

No. 19—Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth streets, from High to Chesnut street.

Stands for Wheelbarrows, &c.

No. 1—High street, from Front to Water street.

2—Front street, north of High street.

3—Front street, south of High street.

4—Second street, north of do.

5—Third street, do. do.

6—Fourth street, do. do.

7—Fifth street, do. do.

8—Sixth street, south of do.

9—Eighth street do. do.

10—Ninth street, north of do.

11—Pine street, east of Second street.

12—Cedar street, do.

13—Front street, north and south of Mulberry street.

14—Cedar street, from the wharf to Water street.

15—Dock street, from Front street to the end of Garrett's stores.

16—Front street, north of the Drawbridge.

17—Dock street, north of Walnut street.

PART XVIII.

List of Stages, Steam-Boats, and Packets, which depart from Philadelphia for Europe, and for places in the United States.

Baltimore, via Newcastle and Frenchtown, Union Line of steam-boats and packets, No. 6 South Wharves. The steam-boats leave Philadelphia every day at 12 o'clock noon, and arrive at Baltimore early the next morning with the United States' mail; also, leave Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrive in Baltimore the same day. The packets for goods leave four times a week. A steam-boat from Baltimore arrives with the mail every morning, from 8 to 10 o'clock. A steam-boat also arrives Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in the afternoon, from 6 to 8. Passengers may go to the Lazaretto, Chester, and Marcus Hook, by this line.

Baltimore United States' mail stage, (winter route); office, No. 30 South Third street, and No. 43 South Fourth street. Leaves daily at 7½ o'clock, and arrives at 11, A. M.—Leaves Baltimore at 3 P. M., and arrives there at 4 A. M. Route through Chester, Wilmington, Elkton, and Havre de Grace.

Baltimore, Alexandria, and Georgetown packets, for transportation of merchandise, Morris's wharf, second above the Drawbridge.

Bethlehem stage; office, Race street, four doors above Third street.—Leaves on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 4 o'clock A. M., and returns at 4 P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Also by this to Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Owego, Ithaca, Batavia, and Buffalo.

Blackwoodtown stage, office, Reeves's ferry, upper side Market street wharf—Leaves once a week, Saturdays, at 3 P. M., and returns at 11 A. M.

Bordentown, by New-York line.

Boston Union Line of packets for transportation of merchandise by sea; office at Sumerl's, or Boston packet wharf, between Arch and Race streets.

Boston packets, regular line, for transportation of merchandise by sea; office, No. 43 North Water street.

Bristol, (Pa.) by New-York lines of stages or steam-boats.

Bridgetown mail stage office, Arch street ferry—Leaves daily at sunrise, and returns at 2 o'clock P. M.

Burlington, (N. J.) by New-York lines of stages and steam-boats.

Cape-May stage. See Port Elizabeth.

Cape Island mail stage, (office Arch street ferry,) and intermediate places—Leaves twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and returns Mondays and Thursdays.

Chambersburg. See Lancaster and Pittsburg stage.

Cumberland mail stage, (office, Arch street ferry,) via Woodbury, Carpenter's Landing, Mullica Hill, Port Elizabeth, Dennis's Creek, Goshen, Cape May Court-House, Coldspring, and Cape Island—Leaves twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays; returns Mondays and Thursdays.

Downingtown stage; office, Western Hotel, No. 288 Market street—Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays; returns Mondays and Thursdays.

Frankford stage; office, No. 130 North Second street—Leaves and arrives twice a day. Also, Jenkintown, Willowgrove, and Doylestown—Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returns Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Frankford, Holmesburg, and Bustleton stage; office, No. 39 North Second street—twice a day.

STAGES, STEAM-BOATS, AND PACKETS.

Germantown and Chesnut Hill stages; offices, Nos. 16 and 18 North Third street—Leave and arrive twice a day.

Great Egg Harbour mail stage, (office, Arch street ferry,) a Haddonfield, Longacomeing, May's Landing, Summers's point, and Absecum, once a week—Leaves on Thursdays, at sunrise; and returns on Tuesdays, at sunset.

Haddonfield mail stage; office, Reeves's ferry, upper side Market street wharf—Leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M.; and returns daily, at 11 A. M.

Harrisburg. See Lancaster and Pittsburg stage.

Lancaster and Pittsburg stage; office, Western Hotel, No. 288 Market street—Leaves daily, at 4 o'clock A. M., and returns same hour in the evening. Route through Harrisburg and Chambersburg, by this line, which is also connected with Baltimore, by way of Cumberland and York; arrives daily from all these places.

Liverpool—three lines of packets.

1st. Sails from Philadelphia on the 20th of each month, and from Liverpool on the 8th of each month, and consists of the following ships:—

Algonquin, Dixey.

Tuscarora, Serrill.

Alexander, Baldwin.

Montezuma, Potts.

Apply to Thomas P. Cope and Sons, Walnut street wharf.

2d. Sails from Philadelphia on the 5th of each month, and from Liverpool on the 25th.

Ships Manchester,

Plato,

Sarah Ralston,

Philadelphia.

Apply to John Welsh, No. 50 South Wharves.

3d. Sails every month from Philadelphia to Liverpool, via Savannah, and sails from Liverpool to Philadelphia on the 20th of each month.

Ships Florida, Wilson.

Courier, Marshal.

Julius Cæsar, French.

Delaware, Hamilton.

Colossus, Marshal.

Apply to Spackman and Wilson, No. 21 Church alley.

Moorestown stage; office, Reeves's ferry, upper side Market street wharf—Leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returns at 11 A. M.

Mount-Holly mail stage, (office, Arch street ferry,) via Moorestown—Leaves daily, at 2 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) and returns at 10 A. M.

New-York United States' mail; office, No. 30 South Third street—Leaves daily, at 3 o'clock P. M., and returns at 6 A. M. Arrives at, and departs from New-York, the same. Route through Trenton, Princeton, and New-Brunswick.

New-York citizens' coach, summer route, through Bordentown and Washington; principal offices, No. 30 South Third street, and Mansion-House—Leaves Market street wharf by steam-boats daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrives same hour. Time of departure from, and arrival at New-York, the same.

Winter route, by coach, through Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, New-Brunswick, Elizabeth-Town, and Newark—Leaves No. 30 South Third street, at 4 A. M., and returns at 7 P. M.—Leaves New-York at 6 A. M., and returns at 5 P. M.

New-York Union Line of steam-boats; office, No. 5 South Wharves, and general office Judd's hotel—Leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M., and 12 M.; arrives from 6 to 8 P. M., and from 9 to 10 A. M. Arrives at, and departs from New-York, the same, except leaving at 11 A. M. Route through Trenton, Princeton, and New-Brunswick.

New-York Columbian line by steam-boats—leaves the upper side of Market street wharf, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M. and arrives at 6 P. M. Hours of departure and arrival at and from New-York, the same. Route through Bordentown and Washington.

New-York New Line by steam-boats—leaves the upper side of Market street wharf, daily (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock M. and returns at 10 A. M. Leaves New-York at 11 A. M. and returns at 10 A. M. Route through Bordentown, Princeton, and New-Brunswick.

New-York Packets, regular line, for transportation of merchandise by sea. Office, No. 37 South Wharves.

New-York Union Line of Packets, for transportation of merchandise by sea. Office, No. 22 South Wharves.

New-York Union Line, for transportation of merchandise. Office No. 3 North Wharves.

New Mills mail stage, office at Reeves's ferry, upper side of Market street—leaves on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and returns on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond regular line of packets, for transportation of merchandise by sea. Morris's wharf, second above the Drawbridge.

Norristown stage, office No. 138 Race street, by way of Falls of Schuylkill and Roxborough—leaves on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and returns on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Port Elizabeth mail stage, office at Reeves's ferry, upper side of Market street wharf, through Woodbury, Barnsborough, and Millville—leaves on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sun-rise, and returns on Mondays and Thursdays. The Cape May stage is connected with this line.

Reading stage, daily line (Sundays excepted) office in Race street, four doors above Third street—leaves at 4 A. M. and returns same hour P. M.

Roxborough stage, office No. 18 North Fourth street—leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. and returns daily at 10 A. M.

Salem mail stage, office at Reeves's ferry, upper side of Market street wharf, daily (Sundays excepted) through Woodbury, Swedesborough, Sharpstown, and Woodstown.

Sunbury and Northumberland stage, office in Race street, four doors above Third street—leaves on Tuesdays and Saturdays, A. M. A stage to Harrisburg is connected with this line.

Trenton stage, office No. 23 South Third street. For summer route, see New-York steam-boat lines.

Tuckerton and Little Egg Harbour stage, office at Fisher's ferry, lower side of Market street wharf.

Upper Ferry and Fair Mount stage (summer establishment) offices No. 167 North Third street, in Race street, four doors above Third street, and No. 144 Market street, daily, at 1 P. M. and every two hours for the remainder of the day.

Westchester and West-Town School stage, office No. 18 North Fourth street—leaves on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and returns on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays:—to West-Town School, Tuesdays and Saturdays, and returns on Mondays and Thursdays.

Wilmington and Dover stage, offices No. 80 Market-street, and No. 4 Bank street—leaves daily at 8 and 10 A. M. and arrives daily, at 2 and 4 P. M. To Chestertown and Easton, *id.* by this line.

Woodbury mail stage, office at Reeves's ferry, upper side of Market street wharf—leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at P. M. and returns at 11 A. M.

Yellow Springs, Valley Forge, Phoenix Works, and Kimberton stage, office No. 50 North Fourth street—leaves on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and returns on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

PART XIX.

LIST

Of Streets, Roads, Lanes, Alleys, Avenues, Courts, Ship-Yards, Public Buildings, Manufactories, Amusement, &c. with their proper names, as they are sometimes known by, arranged in a order; with References for finding their situati Plan of Philadelphia and its Environs.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE READER.

(C) stands for the City—(M) for Moyamensing—(P. T) for Per—(S) for Southwark—(K) for Kensington—(N. L) for Nor ties—(P) for Passyunk—(Sch.) for Schuylkill—(V) for Vi Francisville.

Example. To find the different places on the Pla

To find the Library, look for it in the Alphabetical List, w find is numbered 295 on the margin: this number stands for the Plan, and the letters of reference L M. q r. opposite. ' the Plan, and pass the eye down in a line between the great on the top, until it comes opposite the small letters q r. on the the lines intersect, you will readily find the place.  You c from the Plan to the Book.

The reader will please to observe the following general rul the numbers on houses in the different streets in this city. In that run east and west, say High street, the numbers begin f laware, the odd being on the north side. In those streets th and south, say Fourth street, the numbers begin from High str north and south, the odd being on the east side.

A

- 1 Academy of Fine Arts, L M. m n.
Acorn alley, K. n o.
- 2 Adams street, G. p q.
- 3 Adams & Simmons's wharf, P Q. u.
- 4 Adelphi alley, Q R. s t.
Alban street, O P. k l.
- 5 Alberson's wharf, F G. u v.
- 6 Alder alley, O P. m n.
Allen street (K), U. v w.
- 7 Allen's alley, H I. p q.
- 8 Allen's court, I K. q r.

- Almond street, G H. s t.
 Alms-House and House of Employment, I K. m n.
 Alms-House Burial-Ground, F. m.
 / American Fire Insurance Office, L M. r s.
 Ann street (N. L), P. s.
 Ann street (Sch.), K. g.
 Ann street (Sch.), N. h i.
 Ann street (C) H. l.
 Anne street (V), T U. f g.
 Apollo street, G H. r.
 Apple street, S T. q r.
 Appletree alley, N O. q r.
 11 Apprentices' Library. L. r.
 12 Apricot alley, K L. m n.
 Arch street. *See Mulberry.*
 Argyle street, G H. t u.
 Arsenal street, E. c.
 Artillery lane. *See Duke street (N. L.)*
 Ash street, A. v w.
 13 Ash alley, M. d e.
 Aspen alley, I. d e.
 14 Aspen court, M. d e.
 Asheton street, I. c d.
 Athenæum. *See Philosophical Hall.*
 15 Atkinson's court, H I. p q.
 16 Ayres', F. wharf and ship-yard, V. y.
 17 Ayres & Landel's wharf and ship-yard, T. w.
 18 Ayres' wharf, U V. y.

B

- 19 Baker's court, S. r.
 20 Baker's court, S. t.
 21 Baker street, G H. o p.
 22 Baker's (or St. George's) alley, P. s.
 23 Baker's wharf, W. z.
 24 Ball alley, H. r s.
 25 Ball's alley, R S. u.
 26 Ball's wharf, R S. v.
 Banks. *See Camden, Commercial, Farmers & Mechanics, Girard's, Mechanics', North America, Northern Liberties, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, and United States.*

- 27 Bank alley, L. s.
Bank street, L M. s. *See New Bank.*
- 28 Barclay's alley, I. p.
Barker street, M. g.
Barley alley, I. m n.
- 29 Barron street, H. s.
- 30 Basin of the old Water Works, L M. c.
- 31 Bath-House, K. s.
- 31½ Bath-House, N. s.
Bath-House. *See Bingham's court.*
Beach street (K), S T. u v.
Beach street (Sch.) I. c d.
- 32 Bearsticker's court, N O. p q.
Beaver street, T U. s.
Beaver street, A. v w.
Beck's alley, E F. t u.
- 33 Beck's shot manufactory, N O. e.
- 34 Beck & Stewart's paper-hanging manufactory, I
- 35 Beck street, F G. p q.
- 36 Beck's wharf, M. t u.
- 37 Beck's wharf, I. u.
Bedford street (K), U V. v w.
Bedford street (M), G H. o p.
Bell's court. *See Marshall's alley.*
- 38 Bethel Episcopal Church (African Methodist),
- 39 Bethel Episcopal Burial-Ground (African Met
F G. q r.
- 40 Bible Christian Church, V W. r s.
- 41 Bickley's wharf, M N. t u.
- 42 Bickley's wharf, S. v.
- 43 Biddle's alley, M. s.
- 44 Bidoman's wharf, V W. y z.
- 45 Bidoman's wharf, V W. z.
- 46 Billings' court, N O. o.
- 47 Bingham's court, K. r s.
Bird's court, K. m n.
Bishop street, W. z.
Blackberry alley, K. o.
Black-horse alley, M. s t.
- 48 Black-horse alley, M N. q r.
- 49 Blight's wharf, I K. u.
Blockley Burial-Ground, N O. a b.

- Bloom alley, P Q. k.
 49½ Bolton's court, M. p q.
 Bond street, W X. q r.
 50 Bonsall street, H I. n.
 51 Bonsall & Rhodes' steel manufactory, I. b. ,
 52 Boom's wharf, T U. w x.
 53 Bowers' wharf and ship-yard, T. w x.
 54 Bowers & Vandoosen's wharf and ship-yard, T U. x.
 55 Bowers' wharf, S T. v w.
 56 Bradford's alley, H I. o p.
 57 Bradford's wharf, S. v w.
 Branch street, O P. r s.
 58 Branner's alley, O P. q.
 Bread street, N O. s.
 Brewer's alley. *See Wood street.*
 59 Bright's wharf, O P. u.
 60 Britton's alley, P Q. t u.
 61 Britton's J. wharf, P. u.
 62 Britton's W. wharf, P Q. u.
 Broad street, H I. i k.
 63 Broad street market, L M. i k.
 64 Brooke street, S. r s.
 65 Brooke's court, O. t.
 66 Brooke's wharf, O. u.
 Browne street (K), X. x y.
 Browne street, S T. q r.
 67 Browne's court, O. t.
 68 Browne's court (N L), R S. t u.
 69 Browne's wharf, V. y z.
 70 Brusstar's alley, U. w.
 Bryan's alley, O P. q.
 71 Bryan's court, N O. p q.
 Buck road, B C. h.
 72 Buck Tavern, O P. s t.
 Budd street, R S. t.
 72½ Budd's wharf, R S. u v.
 73 Budden's alley, N O. l.
 74 Burd's alley, F G. s t.
 Burge street, U V. r s.
 75 Burton's ship-yard, D E. u v.
 76 Bush-Hill Hotel, Q R. g h.

Butcher's wharf. *See Howell & Shoemaker's, first south of it.*

- 77 Burtis's cotton-spinning manufactory, V W. y
intended T U. w.
78 Butler's wharves.
79 Buttonwood alley, M N. l.
Buttonwood street, Q R. k l.

C

- Cable lane. *See New Market street.*
80 Cadbury's cotton manufactory, R. t u.
Cadwalader street, V W. s.
81 Caledonian court, M N. m n.
82 Callowhill market, P Q. t.
Callowhill street, P Q. d.
Camac street, Y. m n.
83 Camden Bank office, M N. r s.
Canal street, T U. u v.
Canal road, P Q. d e.
Canal road, S T. a b.
Canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company,
Canal street, Q R. a.
Carlton square, south side of Callowhill street
Eleventh and Twelfth streets.
Carlton street. *See part of Bloom alley.*
84 Carlyle's court, K L. q.
85 Carpenter's alley, F G. s.
86 Carpenter street, L M. p.
87 Carpenter's court, L M. r s.
Carpenter's hall. *See Carpenter's court.*
Carpenter street (S), E F. r s.
Carter's alley, L M. s.
Castle street, O P. m n.
Catharine street, F G. t.
88 Cauffman's court, O. s t.
89 Cauffman's court, N O. r s.
Cedar street, H. d e. *The southern boundary*
Centre street, R. f g.
Centre Square and Fountain, M. k.
90 Centre alley, K L. m.
91 Chancery lane, N. s t.

- Charles street (P. T), P Q. n o.
 Charles street (V), T. f g.
 Charlotte street, S T. r s.
 Charlotte street, V W. r s.
 Cherry street (C), N O. e.
 Cherry street (K), W. y.
 Chesnut street, L M. d e.
 Chester street, O. o.
 92 Children's Asylum, D E. q.
 93 China street, D E. t.
 94 Christ Church Burial-Ground, M N. q r.
 95 Christ Church and Burial-Ground, M N. s t.
 Christ Church Hospital for Widows. *See Widow's Asylum of Christ Church.*
 Christian street, E F. t.
 Church alley, M N. r s.
 Church street, B. t u.
 Church's alley. *See Shepherd's alley.*
 Circus. *See Olympic Theatre.*
 City Dancing Assembly Room. *See Washington Hall.*
 City Hall. *See State-House.*
 City Hospital, S. f.
 96 City Public Burial-Ground, or Potter's Field, U. e f.
 97 Clapier & Cuthbert's wharf, H I. u.
 98 Clare alley, O P. k l.
 99 Clarkson school-house, N O. p q.
 Clawges' court. *See Pennsylvania avenue.*
 Clifford's wharf. *See Girard's.*
 Clifton street, G H. m n.
 Clever alley, I K. p q.
 Clover street, L M. l.
 100 Clymer's alley, G. p q.
 Coates' alley, O P. s t.
 101 Coates' Burial-Ground, S T. r s.
 102 Coates' court, P Q. t.
 Coates' street, T. k l.
 103 Cobb's court, T. r.
 104 Coffee's Steam-Boiler Manufactory and Smith, Q R. g h.
 105 Cohocksinc Presbyterian Meeting-House, Y. q r.
 106 Colhoun's wharf, M N. t u.
 Coleman's wharf. *See part of Colhoun's.*
 College avenue, M. n.

- Columbian Garden. *See Titoli, &c.*
- 107 Combined Mission-House and Burial-Ground,
- 108 Commercial Bank, L M. r s.
Commissioners' Hall, (city and county.) *See St*
- 109 Commissioners' Hall (S.), E F. st.
- 110 Commissioners' Hall (N. L.), R S. r s.
- 111 Comptroller street, I K. s.
Conwell's Steel Manufactory. *See Glass-House*
ton, a little north of it.
- Coombe's alley, N. s t.
- 112 Cooper's court, N O. s t.
- 113 Cooper's court (N. L.), S. t u.
- 114 Cope's wharf, L. t u.
- 115 Cordwainers' alley, H I. n o.
- 116 Coulter's wharf, E F. u v.
Council Chambers (Select and Common).
House.
- Courtland street, N. g h.
- 117 Covenanter's Church and Burial-Ground, M. r
Covenanter's Church Burial-Ground, H I. p.
Cox's alley, G H. s t.
- 118 Cox's wharf, L M. t u.
Crab street. *See Apollo.*
- 119 Cramp's wharf, W X. z.
Cresson's alley, N O. p q.
- 120 Cresson's court, N O. q.
Crooked Billet wharf. *See Cox's.*
- Crown street, O P. q r.
Crown street (K), V. w.
Currant alley, K. m n.
- 121 Custom-House. K L. s t.
- 122 Cuthbert's wharf, R S. u v.
- 123 Cuthbert's wharf, H I. u.
Cuthbert's wharf. *See Clapier & Cuthbert's.*
- 124 Cypress alley, I K. r s.

D

- Dam of Fairmount Water Works, R S.
- 125 Davis's alley, L M. k l.
Davis's alley. *See Duncan Burial-Ground.*
- 126 Dawson's court, L M. r s.
Dean street. *See Perry.*
Dean street (K), V. v w.

- 127 Dean's alley, I K. o.
 Debtor's Apartment. *See New Jail.*
 Decatur street, M. p.
 128 Delaware Insurance Office, L. s. t.
 129 Deval's court, P Q. s.
 Dillwyn street, Q R. r s.
 130 Dispensary and Health Office, L. q r.
 131 Dispensary, Northern, R S. t.
 132 Dispensary, Southern, G H. r s.
 Dickson street, B C. u.
 Dock street, K L. s. t. *See Little Dock.*
 Donaldson's alley, E. c.
 133 Donaldson's wharf and mast shed, G. u.
 134 Donaldson's wharf and mast shed (K), T U. w.
 Donaldson's alley, Q. t u.
 Drawbridge, Public Landing, K. t u.
 Drinker's alley, N O. s. t.
 135 Drinker's court, I. s.
 Duke street, R. s. t.
 Duke street (K), W X. v w.
 136 Duncan's court and Burial-Ground, G H. r s.
 Dunton's rope walk, W. u v.
 E
 East street, A. w x.
 137 East alley, N O. l m.
 138 Ebenezer Church and Burial-Ground, F. r s.
 139 Eckfeldt's court, M N. q.
 Eighth street, H I. o p.
 Eighth street (Sch.), H I. i.
 140 Eighth Presbyterian Church and Burial-Ground, I K.
 r s.
 Eighth Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground. *See Dun-*
cans, &c.
 141 Elbow alley, I. p q.
 142 Elbow lane, L M. r s.
 Eleventh street, H I. m.
 Elfreth's alley, N O. s. t.
 Elizabeth street, I K. p.
 Elizabeth street, T U. p. q.
 Elm street. *See New street.*
 143 Elmslie's alley, K L. s. t.
 144 Emlen's alley, I K. q.

- 145 Emlen's court, Q R. t u.
 146 Emlen's wharf, R. u v.
 147 Episcopal academy, K L. n o.
 148 Ettriss's court, O. q.
 Evangelical Reformed Church. *See Reformed Dutch Church.*
 149 Evans's court, O P. p q.
 Exchange Coffee-House. *See Merchants'.*
 150 Eye and Ear Infirmary, M. o p.

F

- Fair Mount Water Works, R. a.
 Fairview street, Q R. f g.
 Farmer's alley. *See Sugar alley.*
 151 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, L M. q r.
 152 Farmer's Row, K L. s t.
 153 Farr & Kunzi's Chemical Laboratory, T. q r.
 154 Farr & Kunzi's Chemical Laboratory, T U. n.
 Fayette street, N. n.
 155 Fearris's court, O P. t u.
 156 Federal alley, D E. c.
 Federal street, D. r.
 Ferry road, N O. a.
 157 Fetter lane, N O. r s.
 158 Fifth Presbyterian Church and Burial-Ground, N O. m n.
 Fifth street, H I. q r.
 Fifth street (Sch.), H I. g.
 Filbert street, M N. e.
 159 Fire Association and Insurance Office, N O. p.
 160 First African Baptist Church and Burial-Ground, O P. o.
 161 First Baptist Church and Burial-Ground, N. s.
 162 First Presbyterian Church, K. p.
 163 First Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground, M. s. *Also, see Third Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground.*
 First Presbyterian Church Northern Liberties. *See Presbyterian (N. L.).*
 First Presbyterian Church Northern Liberties Burial-Ground. *See Presbyterian Church.*
 First Presbyterian Church Southwark. *See Old Ebenezer.*
 164 First African Presbyterian Church, G H. p.
 165 First Reformed Dutch Church, O P. q r.
 166 First Reformed Dutch Church Burial-Ground, N O. m n.
 First Universalist Church. *See Universalists.*

- 166½ Fisher's wharf, G H. u v.
 Fidler street, Y Z. t.
 Fitzwater street, G. p q.
 Fleet street, Q R. u v.
 167 Flint's court, N. o.
 168 Flintham's wharves, O P. u v.
 169 Flowers's alley, S. t.
 170 Flower's wharf, G H. u v.
 171 Fon's wharf, W X. z.
 172 Ford's Cotton Manufactory, R. l.
 173 Fourth Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground, H I. l.
 174 Fourth Presbyterian Church, H I. q r.
 Fourth street, H I. r.
 Fourth street (Sch.), H I. f g.
 Francis's lane, S. c.
 Francis street (V), T. g.
 Frankford road, U V. v.
 Franklin square, O P. p.
 Franklin street, O P. o p.
 Franklin street (K), V. r s.
 175 Franklin court, M. r s.
 176 Free Friends' Burial-Ground, K. q.
 177 Free Friends' Meeting-House, N. q.
 178 Friends' Alms-House, K L. r s.
 179 Friends' Arch street Meeting-House and Burial-Ground,
 N. r s.
 180 Friends' Keys' alley Meeting and School-House, O P. t.
 181 Friends' Meeting and School-House, I. s t.
 182 Friends' Meeting-House (N. L.), R S. r.
 183 Friends' Twelfth street Meeting-House, L M. l m.
 184 Friends' Burial-Ground, N O. h.
 185 Friends' Burial-Ground, E. r.
 186 Friends' Academy, L M. r s.
 187 Fries's wharf, K L. t u.
 188 Fries's court, M N. m.
 189 Fromberger's court, N. s.
 Front street, H I. t.
 Front street (Sch.), H I. d e.
 Fuller's alley, F G. t u.
 Fulmer's lane, T. b c.

G

- 190 Gaol (state) Work-House, K L. p q. *See New Penitentiary.*
- 191 Galbraith's court, F G. s.
Garden street, P Q. n o.
- 192 Gardener's wharves, L M. t u.
- 193 Garrigues's court, O P. p q.
Gaskill street, H I. q r.
- 194 Gaw's court, N O. t.
George alley, O P. h.
George street, L M. e. *See Little George.*
George street, Little (C), L M. p.
George street (N. L.), U V. q r.
George street (S), G H. s.
George street (V), U. f.
- 195 German Reformed, or Calvinist Church, O. r.
- 196 German Reformed, or Calvinist Burial-Ground, (
- 197 German Reformed, or Calvinist Burial-Ground (N O. g h.
- 197½ German Reformed Calvinists' Church, R S.-
Ground, 197½, U V. u v.
- 198 German Hall, M. o p.
- 199 German Lutheran Academy, S T. s.
- 200 German Lutheran Burial-Ground, O P. o p.
- 201 German Lutheran Burial-Ground, N O. q r.
- 202 German Lutheran Free School, N O. r.
German street, F G. s. *See Little German.*
Germantown road, U. t.
- 203 Gilles's alley, H I. q.
- 204 Girard's Bank, L M. r s.
- 205 Girard's wharves, M N. t u.
- 206 Glass-House (Sch.), H. b.
- 207 Glass-House (K), W X. z.
Globe Mill cotton spinning factory, V. s.
Goddard's alley. *See Holmes'.*
- 208 Goforth alley, L M. s.
- 209 Golden Swan Tavern, N O. r s.
- 210 Goodwater alley, K L. o p.
- 211 Graff's alley, O. t.
Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. *See Masonic H*
Grape alley (V), V. g.

- Grape alley (C), L M. o.
 212 Gray's alley, L M. s t.
 213 Gray's court, S T. t u.
 Gray's Ferry road, D E. a.
 214 Greenleaf's court, M. q r.
 215 Green's court, I K. q r.
 Green street, R S. k.
 216 Green street, V W. s.
 Greenwich road, A B. t u.
 217 Grindstone alley, M N. s.
 218 Grisel's alley, G H. q.

H

- Habacker street, O P. h.
 219 Haines' wharf, Q R. u v.
 Hamilton street, Q. c.
 220 Hamilton's wharf, K. u.
 Hanover street, V W. x.
 221 Harmony court or street, L. r s.
 222 Harmony court, O P. t.
 223 Harp and Eagle Hotel, N. r s.
 Harper street, U. p.
 224 Harper's alley, K L. t u.
 225 Harrison's white lead manufactory and chemical labora-
 tory, Z. t.
 226 Harris's court, M. s t.
 227 Hart's court, P Q. t.
 Hartshorn's wharf. *See part of the south pier of Flin-*
 tham's.
 Hartung's alley, M N. s.
 228 Hause's court, N O. n o.
 Haydock street, T U. u.
 229 Hay-market, Q R. p.
 230 Hay-market and scales (N. L), R S. q.
 231 Hay-scales (N. L), T U. u.
 232 Hay-scales (S), E F. s t.
 Hayter's rope walk, W X. r s.
 233 Hazlehurst's court, M. n.
 Health Office and Dispensary. *See Dispensary.*
 234 Heiskell's Hotel, Indian Queen, L M. r.
 Hill street, R S. f g.
 235 Hill's wharf, E F. u v.

- 236 Hill's wharf (K), W. z.
 237 Heyde's court, N. n o.
 High street, M N. d e.
 Hillzeimer street. *See Lemon.*
 Hinkle & Myers's court. *See Myers', &c. court.*
 238 Hodge's wharf, N O. t u.
 239 Hoffman's alley, N O. q.
 240 Hoffman's wharf, W X. z.
 241 Holmes' Alley, P. s t.
 242 Hollingsworth's wharves, I K. u.
 243 Holy Trinity Church and Burial-Ground, German Ro-
 man Catholics, I K. p q.
 Hoover's rope walk, E. s.
 244 Hoover's wharf, S T. v w.
 245 Hopkins's court, U V. t.
 246 Horse-market and Centre Tavern, M. k l.
 Hospitals. *See Pennsylvania, City, and Christ Church.*
 House of Employment and Alms-House, I K. m n.
 247 Howel & Shoemaker's wharf, N. u.
 248 Hozey's wharf, F. u v.
 249 Huddell's wharf, F G. u v.
 Huddell's court. *See Huddell's wharf.*
 Huddell's alley. *See near Huddell's wharf.*
 250 Huddell's wharf, F G. u v.
 251 Hudson's alley, L M. r s.
 Hudson's lane. *See Christian street.*
 252 Humphrey's wharf, F G. u v.
 253 Humphrey's wharf, D E. u v.
 254 Hunter's court, M n. m n.
 Hunter street, R S. b.
 Hurst street, H I. q.
 255 Hutton's court, H. p.

I

- 256 Imlay & Potts's wharf, M N. t u.
 257 Increase court, L. n.
 Independent Tabernacle. *See Seventh Presbyterian*
 Church.
 258 Indian King Tavern, M. r s.
 Irish lane, D. h.

J

- Jacoby street, N O. l.
 59 James alley, O P. o.
 James street, Q. k.
 Jail. *See Gaol, &c.*
 Jarvis's lane, B C. t.
 30 Jefferis's Hotel, M. o p.
 51 Jefferson avenue, L. i k.
 52 Jews' Burial-Ground (K), W. v.
 53 Jews' Burial-Ground (C), J K. o.
 54 Jews' Synagogue, N O. r s.
 55 Jews' Synagogue (German), M N. r s.
 56 Jones' alley, H I. p q.
 57 Jones' alley (N. L), S. t.
 Jones' wharf. *See Bright's.*
 John street, P. p.
 John street, Q R. b.
 Johns' Hotel. *See White Horse.*
 58 Johns & Leonard's wharf and boat shop, Q R. u v.
 Johns' street, E. t.
 Johnson's lane, C D. r.
 59 Johnson's wharf, I K. u.
 Johnson's rope-walk, B C. u.
 70 Johnson's court, R S. t u.
 71 Joint alley, L M. i k.
 72 Judd's Hotel, L M. r s.
 Jones's alley, M N. s t.
 73 Jones's wharf, O P. u.
 Julianna street, P. q.
 74 Juniper alley, M. m n.
 75 Juniper lane, M. m n.
 Juniper street, I. k l.

K

- Kelley's alley. *See Davis's.*
 76 Kennedy's wharf, T. w.
 77 Kensington Burial-Ground, Y. w.
 78 Kensington market, T U. v.
 Kensington Methodist Church. *See Methodist Church, Kensington.*

T

Kensington Presbyterian Church. *See Presbyterian Church, Kensington.*

Kerr's rope-walk, V W. u v.

279 Kessler's alley, R S. r.

Keeler's lane, A. t.

Kern's wharf. *See Hamilton's.*

Keyser & Dickson's wharf. *See Smith's (K)*

Key's alley, O P. s t.

280 Keyser & Gorgas's wharf, Q. u v.

281 Knight's and Moore's courts, N O. n o.

282 Knight's wharf, R. u v.

Knoodle street, K N. h i.

283 Knorr's wharf, P Q. u.

283½ Kugler's court, O. r.

Kunckel street, P Q. r s.

c. L

284 Latitia court, M. s t.

285 Lambert street, O P. k l.

Lancasterian schools. *See Public schools.*

Lancaster street, O P. l.

Landreth's Garden, D E. d e.

286 Latimer & Murdock's wharf, N O. t u.

Laurel street, K. s.

Laurel street (N. L.), T s t.

Laurence street, P. o p.

287 Lebanon Garden and Tavern, H. n.

288 Lehigh Coal Company's Dock, Q. u.

289 Leib alley, O P. n o.

290 Leiper's wharf, P Q. u.

291 Lemon street, O P. o.

Leopard street, U V. u v.

292 Lewis's alley, G H. p q.

293 Lewis & Co's white-lead manufactory, I. h.

294 Liberty alley, R. t u.

295 Library, (with Loganian Library,) L M. q r.

Library street, L. q r.

296 Leiper's court, N. m.

Lily alley, R. s.

297 Little's court, F G. s t.

298 Littleboy's court, N. s.

299 Little Dock street, I K. s t.

- Little George street. *See George street.*
 Little German street. *See Mead alley.*
 10 Little Oak street, G H. q.
 Little Pine street, H I. o p.
 Little Washington street, D. s t.
 Little Water street, H I. t u.
 Locust street, K L. e.
 Lodge alley, L M. o p.
 Lodge street. *See New Bank street.*
 11 Lolar's court, Q R. t u.
 Lolar's boat-shop. *See Thatcher's wharf.*
 Lombard street, H I. e f.
 Lombard street alley. *See foot of Lombard street.*
 12 Lombardy Garden, M N. i.
 Long lane, A. d e.
 13 Longstreth's paper-hanging manufactory, L. r.
 Long wharf. *See Bickley's.*
 Lower engine-house and basin. *See steam rolling mill.*
 14 Loxley's court, N O. r.
 15 Loxley's court, I K. s t.
 16 Lyndall's alley, K L. l.

M

- Madison avenue, O P. m.
 17 Magdalen Asylum, O. e.
 18 Magnolia street, Q. q.
 19 Maidens' row, F G. s t.
 Maiden street, T U. u.
 10 Malt alley, O. p.
 1 Mansion-House Hotel, K. r s.
 2 Maple street, O. o.
 Marble street, M. m n.
 3 Marble court, K L. k.
 14 Margaret alley, O. l.
 Margaretta street, Q. t.
 Maria street, S T. q.
 Marine Insurance Office. *See United States', next door east.*
 5 Market-House (with fish market) M. o u. *See New, Northern Liberties, Callowhill, Kensington, Broad street, and Wharfen.*

- 316 Mariner's Church, N O. q. 316 Mariner's Church,
(building) L. t u.
Market street. *See High.*
- 317 Market street wharf, M. t u.
Mark's lane, N O. m.
Marlborough street, V. w x.
- 318 Maris & Evans's wharf, L M. t u.
- 319 Marshall's alley, and Bell's court, K. q r.
Marsh street, S T. u.
- 320 Mary's alley, H I. p q.
Mary street (K), Y Z. v w.
Mary street (S), D E. t.
Massey's wharf. *See Masden & Bunker's.*
- 321 Masden & Bunker's wharf, L M. t u.
Masonic Hall. *See New Masonic Hall.*
Masters' street, W X. s t.
- 322 Matlack's court, I K. t.
- 323 Maul & Co.'s wharf, Q R. u v.
Mayor's court and office. *See State-House.*
- 324 M'Cloud's court, O. q r.
- 325 M'Culloch's court, O P. t.
- 326 M'Ginnes' court, H. t.
M'Leod's rope-walk, C. u.
- 327 M'Mullin's wharf, E F. u v.
Mead alley, F G. t.
Meadow street, A. u v.
- 328 Mechanics' Bank, M. r s.
Mechanic street, O P. n o.
Melon street, S T. k l.
- 329 Menonists or Dunkers' Church, P Q. q r.
- 330 Merchants' coffee-house, L. s t.
- 331 Meredith's court, R. q.
Merritt's lane, E F. q r.
- 332 Meeting-House, formerly African Baptist, O P. k l.
Mercer street, K L. m.
- 333 Methodist Church (K), V. w x.
Middle alley, I. p.
Mifflin's alley *See Elmslie's alley.*
Miller's alley (Sch.), O P. i k.
- 333½ Miller's alley, K. p q.
- 334 Miller's court (C), O P. r s.
- 335 Miller's court (C), I K. q r.

- 336 Miller's court (N. L.) R S. t.
 337 Miller's court (N. L.), Q R. st.
 Minor street, L M. q.
 338 Mintzer's court, P Q. st.
 339 Mint of United States, N. p.
 340 Mint court, N O. o.
 Moore street, A. v w.
 Moravian alley. *See Bread street.*
 341 Moravian Burial-Ground, P. o p.
 342 Moravian Church, O. s.
 343 Morris & Brother's Chemical Laboratory, O. k l.
 Morris street, Q R. b c.
 Morris street, A B. v.
 Morris's rope-walks, B C. u.
 Morris's alley. *See Gray's.*
 344 Morris's wharf, K L. u.
 345 Morton's wharf, K L. u.
 346 Mount Sion or Christian Church and Burial-Ground, F.
 p q.
 Moyamensing road, A. r s.
 347 Moyamensing Alms-House and Burial-Ground, F G. i.
 Mud lane, Y Z. r.
 348 Mulberry court, M N. p q.
 Mulberry street, N O. d e.
 Museum (Peale's, or Philadelphia). *See State-House.*
 349 Musical Fund Society's Hall, K L. o. *Present Hall, see*
 Apprentice's Library.
 350 Mutual Assurance Company, K L. s.
 351 Myers' and Hinckle's court, O P. p q.
 352 Myer's court, O P. r s.

N

- 353 Naglee's wharf, R S. v.
 Navy-Yard, C D. u.
 354 Nazareth Methodist Meeting-House, O P. k l.
 355 New Bank street, L. s.
 356 New Jerusalem Temple, L M. l m.
 New Jail, for the confinement of debtors and vagrants,
 and prisoners before trial, N. i. *See Gaol.*
 357 New market street Baptist Church and Burial-Ground,
 R. t.
 358 New market, H I. st.

- New market street, P Q. t.
 359 New Masonic Hall of the Grand Lodge, L M. o p.
 360 New Methodist Meeting-House, P. m n.
 New street, O P. r.
 361 New Theatre, L M. p q.
 New Water-Works. *See Fair Mount, &c.*
 362 Nicholson street, O. p.
 363 Ninth Presbyterian Church, M N. k l.
 Ninth street, H I. n o.
 364 Nixon's wharf (Sch.), Q. a b.
 365 Nixon's wharf, I. u.
 Noble street, Q. n o.
 366 Nonnatere's court, N. m n.
 367 Norman alley, O P. k l.
 Norris's alley, L. s t.
 Norris's rope-walk, V. t.
 Norris street. *See Library street.*
 368 Norris's wharf, V. y z.
 369 North America Bank, L M. r s.
 370 North America Insurance Office, K L. s t.
 371 Northern Liberties Bank, P. s.
 372 Northern Liberties Market, &c. S. t.
 373 Northern Liberties Watch-House, R S. s t.
 Northern Dispensary. *See Dispensary, &c.*
 North alley, M N. q.
 North street, O P. m n.
 North Wharves, north of Market street, to Vine.

O

- Oak street (N. L.), Q R. u.
 Oak street (S), G H. q r. *See Little Oak.*
 374 Ogden's alley, L. M. h i.
 375 Ogilby's wharf and ship-yard, G. u v.
 376 Ohio street, I. l m.
 377 Old College, N. q r.
 Old Court-House. *See Watch-House, Eastern.*
 378 Old Ebenezer Church, F G. s t.
 379 Old Masonic Lodge, M N. o.
 Old Roman Catholic Church. *See St. Joseph's.*
 380 Old Water-Works, public walk, and Fountain, M.
See Lower Engine-House and Basin.

- Old York road, P Q. r.
 380½ Olympic Theatre, L. n o.
 Orange street, K. o p.
 Orange street (K), Y. v w.
 381 Orphan's Asylum, N O. g.
 382 Osborn's court, L. o.
 Otter street, U. t u.
 Oxford street, X Y. u v.

P

- Palmer street, W. x y.
 Palmyra square, north side of Vine street, from Tenth
 to Eleventh streets.
 Paper alley, N. k.
 Parham's alley, F G. t u.
 Parke street, P Q. f g.
 383 Parker's cotton-spinning manufactory, V. u v.
 Paschall's alley, R S. q r.
 Passyunk road, B C. m n. *This is the division line be-
 tween Moyamensing and Southwark.*
 384 Patent floor-cloth manufactory (Macaulay's) Q R. g h.
 Patton's court. *See Ranstead.*
 Peale's Museum. *See Museum.*
 Pearl street, Q R. a b.
 Pearsol's rope-walk, C D. u.
 385 Pearson's court, M N. p.
 Pear street, K L. s.
 Pegg street, P Q. n o.
 386 Pemberton's alley, O P. r s.
 Penington's alley. *See Crown street.*
 Penitentiary, S T. d e.
 Penn street, G H. t u.
 Penn street (K), S T. v.
 387 Pennsylvania Avenue, and Clawges' court, O P. q.
 388 Pennsylvania Bank, L. s t.
 Pennsylvania Hospital, I K. n o.
 389 Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, M. m.
 389 *New Building*, I K. i k.
 390 Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company, L M. q.
 391 Pennsylvania Insurance Office, K L. s t.
 392 Perkenpine court, S. t.
 393 Penrose's wharf, F G. u v.

- 394 Penrose's wharf, F. u v.
 395 Penrose's wharf, G H. u.
 Permanent bridge, M N. b c.
 396 Perot's wharf, M N. t u.
 Perry street, H I. l.
 397 Peter's alley, S T. r.
 Peter street, O P. l.
 398 Petticoat alley, S. r s.
 Pewterplatter alley. *See Jones's alley.*
 399 Pfeiffer's alley, P Q. st.
 400 Pfeiffer's court, U V. st.
 400½ Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, N O. t.
 401 Philadelphia Bank, L M. r.
 402 Philadelphia Contributionship for insurance from loss
 by fire, K L. t.
 Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. *See German Hall.*
 403 Philadelphia Insurance Office, K L. st.
 404 Philadelphia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, M N. n o.
 Philadelphia Museum. *See Museum.*
 405 Philadelphia steam rolling-mill, L M. d.
 406 Philadelphia Society Charity-School, L. p.
 407 Philosophical Hall, and Athenæum, L M. q. *See State-
 House.*
 408 Phoenix Insurance Office, K L. st.
 Phoenix street, V W. u.
 409 Pine alley, H. r s.
 Pine street. *See Little Pine.*
 410 Pink alley, O P. n.
 Pitt street, T U. s.
 Pleasants street, Q. m n.
 411 Pleasant Avenue, H I. o p.
 412 Plum alley, K L. m n.
 413 Plum alley (M), G H. q.
 Plum street, G. s.
 Point road (S). *See Greenwich.*
 Point-no-Point road. *See Queen street (K).*
 414 Pollard's alley, T U. t.
 Poplar alley. *See Apricot alley.*
 Poplar lane, S T. t.
 415 Portland lane, I K. p q.
 416 Port Warden's Office, K L. t.
 417 Post Office, L M. r s.

- Potter's Field. *See City Public Burial-Ground.*
 Powell street, I K. q.
 Powell street (V), T U. g h.
 18 Pratt's court, R S. t u.
 Pratt's Garden, S T. a.
 19 Pratt & Kintzing's wharf, N O. u.
 20 Presbyterian Church and Burial-Ground (K), W. x y.
 21 Presbyterian Church (N. L.), R S. s t.
 22 Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground, V. v w.
 23 Presbyterian court, H I. r.
 Prime street, D E. s t.
 Prince street, V W. v w.
 24 Pritchett's wharf, L M. t u.
 25 Prospect alley, N. n.
 26 Prosperous alley, K. m.
 Protestant Episcopal Academy. *See Episcopal Academy.*
 Prune street, K L. q.
 27 Prune street theatre, K L. q.
 28 Pryor's alley, K. n o.
 29 Public school (C), O P. o.
 30 Public school (C), H I. p q.
 31 Public school (N. L.), Q R. t.
 32 Public school. *See Spring Garden Meeting and School-House.* Public Sch. (K), W X. v
 33 Public school (S), F G. r s.
 34 Public school (M), F G. p q.
 34½ Pump alley, G H. p.

Q

- 35 Quarry street, N O. r s.
 Queen street (C), F. t u.
 Queen street (or Point-no-Point road), U V. v w.
 Quinte street, H I. l m.
 Quoit Company's ground, S T. a.

R

- Race street. *See Sassufras.*
 Rachel street, S T. t.
 36 Randall's court, K L. n o.
 37 Randolph's court, O. s.
 38 Randolph's wharf, P Q. u v.
 39 Ranstead court, L M. r.

- 440 Rapin's court, M. r. s.
Raspberry alley, K. n.
- 441 Raspberry lane, N O. o.
- 442 Read's alley, H. q.
Recorder's office. *See State-House.*
Red-store wharf. *See Smith's.*
Reece's wharf. *See Cramp's.*
Reed street, C. t.
Reformed Scots Presbyterian Church. *See Eighth Pres-
byterian.*
- 443 Relief alley, L M. r. s.
Relief street, H I. s t.
- 444 Reservoirs of Fair Mount Water Works, R. a b.
- 445 Rice's wharf, V. y z.
- 446 Richardson's court, O q r.
Ridge road. *See Wissahicon.*
- 447 Ridgway's wharf, O P. u.
- 448 Ridgway's wharf (Sch.), P Q. b.
- 449 Riehl's court, T U. r s.
- 450 Ripke's Cotton Manufactory, T U. r.
Roache's wharf. *See Huddle's.*
- 451 Robbins's wharf, S T. v w.
Robinson's rope-walk, C. r.
- 452 Rodgers's court
Rose alley (N. L.), R. s.
- 453 Rose alley (C), K L. l m.
Rose street, U V. s t.
Rowland's Steel Manufactory, near the Glass-House (K).
- 454 Rowland's Saw Manufactory, N O. o p.
- 455 Rowlinson's court, O P. s t.
- 456 Rugan street, P Q. n.
- 457 Rush's court, I K. r.
- 458 Rush & Muhlenburg, Engineers and Iron Founders, Q R. h.

S

- Sage street, X. u.
- 459 Salem Methodist Church, I K. l.
- 460 Sansom's alley, Q R. s.
- 461 Sansom street Baptist Church, L. n o.
- 462 Sansom street Baptist Church Burial-Ground, L M. l m.
*Sansom's Row, north side of Walnut, from Seventh to
Eighth street.*

Sansom's (Union) Row, west side of Second, north from Willow nearly to Noble street.

Sansom street, L. o.

Sarah street, U V. v.

463 Sassafras alley, O P. q.

Sassafras street, O. e.

464 Saunders's court, U. s.

465 Savings Fund Society or Bank, M. p.

Say street, O P. h i.

466 Say's court, N. r s.

Schively's alley. *See Bryan's.*

467 Schleisman's alley, T U. r s.

468 Schuylkill Bapt. M. pg. Sch. Alley I. m

469 Schuylkill Baptising Meeting-House, I K. c.

Schuylkill Navigation Company. *See German Hall.*

470 Scots' Presbyterian Burial-Ground, I K. k l.

471 Scots' Presbyterian Church, L. q r.

Scott's alley, M. m n.

472 Scott's court, S T. t u.

Seceders' Church. *See Ninth Presbyterian.*

473 Second Baptist (Hope) Church and Burial-Ground, T. t.

474 Second Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground, N O. q.

475 Second Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground (N. L.), Q R. q.

476 Second Presbyterian Church, N O. r s.

477 Second African Presbyterian Church, L. t.

478 Second Reformed Dutch Church and Burial-Ground, Spring Garden, Q. o.

Second Universalists' Church. *See Universalists' Church.*

Second street, I K. st.

Second street (Sch.), H I. e.

479 Seits's court, O. s t.

480 Seventh Presbyterian Church and Burial-Ground, M. q r.

481 Seventh Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground, N O. g.

Seventh street, H I. p.

Seventh street (Sch.), H I. h i.

482 Sewer alley.

483 Sexton's wharf, S. v.

Shackamaxxon street, U V. w.

484 Sheaff's alley, O P. l m.

485 Shepherd's alley, N O. o p.

Shepherd's court. *See Say's.*

- Sheriff's office. *See State-House.*
- 486 Shields's alley, K. n o.
Shinbone alley. *See north end of Spafford street.*
Shippen's lane, E. l.
Shippen street, G H. e.
Shoemaker's wharf. *See Howell & Shoemaker's.*
- 487 Shriver's court, N O. o p.
488 Shrieves & Parry's wharf, S T. v. w.
489 Simmons's wharf, P Q. u.
490 Simmons's court, P Q. t u.
491 Sims's alley, L M. t u.
492 Sion Church (German Lutheran), N O. r.
Sixth street, H I. p q. *North from Vine street it is the division line between the Northern Liberties and Penn Township.*
Sixth street (Sch.), H I. g h.
- 493 Sixth Presbyterian Church, K. p q.
494 Sixth Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground, F. r.
495 Small alley, H. s.
Small street, G H. p q.
Smith's alley (N. L.), R s. r s.
496 Smith's alley (C), H I. r s.
497 Smith's court, P Q. o.
498 Smith's wharf, Q R. u v.
499 Smith's wharf, N O. u.
500 Smith's W. T. wharf, O. u.
501 Snowden & Wagner's wharf, E. u v.
Snyder's wharf. *See south side of Thatcher's.*
- 502 Sober's alley, L. r.
503 Sorrel-horse Tavern, M N. s t.
South street. *See Cedar.*
South alley, M N. q.
Southern Dispensary. *See Dispensary, &c.*
South Wharves, south of Market street to South street.
Spafford street, G H. p q.
- 504 Spanish Place, K. p.
505 Spark's Shot Manufactory, E F. s t.
506 Spring Garden Meeting and School-House, Q R. o.
Spring Garden street, Q R. k l.
Springett alley, H I. s.
Spruce street, I K. d e.
St. Andrew street, R S. e.

- 507 St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, K. o.
 508 St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, O P. r.
 509 St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Burial-Ground, S. h. i.
 510 St. Bernard's court, F G. st.
 511 St. George's Meeting-House (Methodist), O P. r.
 512 St. George's (Methodist) Burial-Ground, S T. h. i.
 513 St. George's (Methodist) Burial-Ground, O P. q r.
 St. George's alley. *See Baker's alley.*
 514 St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, M N. p.
 515 St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church and Burial-Ground, S. s.
 516 St. John's English Lutheran Church and Burial-Ground, O P. q.
 517 St. John street Methodist Church and Burial-Ground, U. s.
 St. John street, Q R. s.
 St. Joseph's avenue, L M. g h.
 518 St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, K L. r.
 519 St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Burial-Ground, E. o.
 520 St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Burial-Ground, E F. q r.
 521 St. Mary's Burial-Ground, I K. k l.
 522 St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and Burial-Ground, K. q r.
 St. Mary street, H I. p.
 523 St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, U V. f.
 524 St. Michael's German Lutheran Church and Burial-Ground, N O. q r.
 525 St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church and Burial-Ground, K L. r s.
 526 St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church and Burial-Ground, I. r s.
 527 St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, M. n.
 528 St. Thomas's (African) Protestant Episcopal Church and Burial-Ground, K L. q.
 Stable alley, L M. o p.
 Stamper's alley, H I. s.
 529 Starr alley, N O. p q.
 530 State Arsenal or Armory, L M. k l.
 State-House, Yard, Museum, Philosophical Hall, &c., L M. q.
 State Prison. *See Gaol.*
 Steam Rolling Mill. *See Philadelphia Steam, &c.*
 U

- 531 Steel's Cotton Manufactory, H I. p q.
Steinmetz's court (C). *See Miller's.*
- 532 Steinmetz's court (N. L.), R. q.
- 533 Stephens's Cotton Manufactory, L. m.
- 534 Sterling alley, O. r s.
- 535 Stewart's alley, O. m.
- 536 Stewart's court, O. m.
- 537 Stiles's wharf, R S. v.
- 538 Stillhouse alley, Q R. t u.
Stillhouse wharf. *See Wharton's.*
Strawberry alley, L M. s.
- 539 Sturgis's court, H I. q.
Sugar alley, M N. p.
- 540 Sugar-house alley, P. r s.
- 541 Sumerl's wharf, N O. u.
- 542 Summer's court, F. s.
Surgeon's Hall, or Medical Theatre. *See Universi*
Swanson street, A. u.
- 543 Swanwick street, L. p q.
Swedenborgian Church. *See New Jerusalem Tem*
Swedenborgian Church meets in Commissioners'
(S).
Swedes' alley. *See north end of Church street.*
- 544 Swedes' Burial-Ground, E F. s t.
- 545 Swedish Church and Burial-Ground, E. u.
- 546 Swift's wharf, E. u v.

T

- Tammany street, Q R. q r.
- 547 Taper alley, R S. s t.
- 548 Taylor's alley, L M. s t.
- 549 Taylor's wharf, V W. y z.
- 550 Taylor's court, T. t u.
- 550½ Tees & Vannook's wharf and ship-yard, U. x.
Tenth street, H I. n.
- 551 Thatcher's wharf, Q R. u v.
- 552 Third Baptist Church and Burial-Ground, F G. s t.
- 553 Third Presbyterian Church and Burial-Ground, L.
- 553½ Third Presbyterian Church Burial-Ground, E. q r.
Third street, H I. r s.
Third street (Sch.), H I. e f.
Thirteenth street, H I. l.

- 554 Thomas's wharf, F. u v.
 Thomson's court. *See Brown's.*
 Tidmarsh street, E F. o p.
 Tiers & Miley's rope-walks, E. p q.
 Timber lane, W X. o p.
- 555 Tin alley, K L. k.
- 556 Tivoli Garden and Theatre, M N. k l.
- 557 Ton alley, L M. t u.
- 558 Torr's alley, P Q. n o.
- 559 Townsend's court, I K. s.
- 560 Traquair's court, M N. n.
- 561 Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church and Burial-Ground
 F G. s.
- 562 Trotter's alley, M. s.
- 563 Trusty's court, K. p q.
- 564 Turner's court, F G. r s.
 Turner's Lane, Y. e f.
 Twelfth street, H I. l m.
- 565 Type Foundry, H. n o.
 Type alley, P. k.

U

- Union alley, E F. t u.
- 565½ Union Hall, L M. t.
- 566 Union Insurance Office. *See United States' Insurance
 next door but one east.*
- 567 Union Methodist Church and Burial-Ground, M N. q r
- 568 Union African Methodist Church and Burial-Ground, S
 q r.
 Union street (C), I K. r s.
 Union street (K), V W. w x.
- 568½ Unitarian Church.
 United States' Arsenal, E F. a.
- 569 United States' Bank, L M. q r.
- 570 United States', Union, and Marine Insurance Offices, L
 s t.
- 571 Unity court. *See Pleasant Avenue.*
- 572 Universalist Church and Burial-Ground, H I. r.
- 573 Universalist Church, Q. q r.
- 574 Universalist Church Burial-Ground, G. p.
- 575 University of Pennsylvania and Medical Theatre, M. n
- 576 Unrick alley, S. q.
 Upper Permanent Bridge, Q R. a.

V

- 577 Vandusen's wharf and ship-yard, U V. y.
 578 Vaughan & Haines's wharf and ship-yard, U V. x y.
 579 Vaughan's T. & J. wharf and ship-yard, U. x.
 580 Vauxhall Garden, L. k.
 581 Vaux's court, I. n.
 Vernon street, H I. s t.
 582 Videl's court, L M. s t.
 Vienna street, W X. y z.
 Vine alley, O. h.
 Vine alley. *See Type alley.*
 Vine street. *The northern boundary of the city, P. de.*
 Vineyard street (V), T U. f.

W

- 583 Wagner's alley, N O. o p.
 584 Waglom's court, N O. o p.
 585 Walker's court, P Q. s t.
 Wallace street, S. k.
 586 Wallace's court, M N. t.
 587 Wall's Elbow, Q R. t.
 588 Wall's wharf, K. u.
 589 Waln's W. wharf, G H. u v.
 590 Walnut alley, N O. k l.
 Walnut street, L. d e.
 591 Walters's wharf, R. u v.
 Walton's wharf. *See Britton's J.*
 592 Warder's wharf, R. v.
 593 Warder's wharf, O. u.
 Warren street, V. W. y z.
 Warren street (C), K. l m.
 594 Washington Hall, K. r s.
 Washington Square, K L. p.
 595 Washington Museum, M. s t.—new building, 595, M. o.
 Washington street (S), D E. u. *See Little Washington.*
 Washington street (P. T), P. c d.
 Washington street (C), K L. p.
 Washington street (P. T) R S. k l.
 596 Washington court, H I. p.
 Watchman's Hall. *See Watch-House, eastern.*
 597 Watch-House, eastern (C), M N. a t.

Watch-House, and watchmen's oil store-house. *See Old Water Works.*

Water street, I K. t u. *+ See Little Water.*

Water street (Sch.), G H. b.

Water Works. *See Fair Mount, &c.*

Watkin's alley. *See Fetter lane.*

98 Watman's alley, O P. r a.

99 Watson's alley, K. n.

00 Weaver's alley, K L. l.

Webb's alley, N O. n.

01 Wesley Church, African Methodist, H I. p q.

02 West alley, N O. l.

03 West's Painting, I K. o.

West street, X. v.

04 Western Hotel, M. n o.

05 West's court, P. t.

06 West's C. wharf, P. u.

07 West's W. wharf, P. u.

08 Wetherill & Co.'s White-lead Manufactory and Chemical Laboratory, N O. l m.

Wharf street, C. v.

Wharton street, C D. s t.

09 Wharton's wharf, K L. u.

10 Wharton's wharf, l. u.

11 Wharton's wharf, E F. u v.

12 Wharton market, D. s.

13 Whitaker's Row, K. q.

14 White-Horse, or John's Hotel, M. s.

15 White-Bear Hotel, M. o.

16 Whitehall street, R. u.

17 White-Horse alley, N O. k l.

18 Widows' Asylum, N O. g h.

19 Widows' Asylum of Christ Church, N O. r a.

20 Wiggins's court, N O. q.

21 Wiley's court, O. m n.

Williamson's rope-walk, E F. n.

William street, P. c.

William street, U V. t.

22 Willing's alley, K L. r.

23 Willing & Francis's wharves, H I. u.

Willow street (C), H I. c.

Willow street, (N. L.), P Q. q.

- 624 Willow court, I. p.
 Wissahiccon or Ridge road, P Q. n.
 625 Wittman's alley, P Q. r.
 626 Wittman's court, S. s.
 Wood street, P. g.
 Wood street (K), W X. z.
 Woolston's court. *See Johnston's.*
 627 Workman's court, G. t.
 628 Workman's wharf, G. u v.
 629 Wright's alley, O P. i k.

Y

- 630 Yohe's Hotel, M N. r.
 York Buildings, south side of Walnut, between W
 ton Square and Eighth street.
 631 York court, S. t.
 632 York street or court, K. s.

Z

- 633 Zachary's court, L. s t.
 Zane street, M N. o p.
 634 Zeitlers & Rosengarlen's Chemical Laboratory,
 635 Zoar Methodist Church, S T. r.

THE END.





VALUABLE WORKS

LATELY PUBLISHED

BY H. C. CARY & I. LEA,

PHILADELPHIA.

I.

LAVOISNE'S

GENEALOGICAL, HISTORICAL, CHRONOLOGICAL,
AND GEOGRAPHICAL ATLAS.

A COMPLETE

Genealogical, Historical, Chronological, and Geographical

ATLAS;

Being a General Guide to History, ancient and modern. Exhibiting an accurate account of the Origin, Descent, and Marriages of all the principal Royal families, from the beginning of the world to the present time. Together with the various Possessions, Foreign Wars; celebrated Battles, and remarkable Events, to the Battle of Waterloo, and General Peace of 1815; according to the plan of LAM SAGE. Greatly improved. The whole forming a complete system of Geography and History. By M. LAVOISNE. From the last London edition, improved by C. GROS, of the University of Paris, and J. ASPIN, Professor of History, &c. Carefully revised and corrected. Enlarged by the addition of several Charts and Maps of American History and Geography. Completed to the year 1821. In folio.

CONTENTS.

1. Geographical map of the Modern World.
2. Chronological chart of the revolutions of all nations.
3. Chronological chart of the events of the French revolution.
4. and 5. Pantography of history, from the Christian era, till the year 1815.
6. Two maps of the Ancient World.
7. Genealogical map of sacred history, from the creation to the reign of Saul.
8. Geographical map of sacred history.

9. Genealogical map of Sacred history, from Saul to the birth of Christ.
10. Historical map of Syria and Lydia.
11. Historical map of Persia and Syria.
12. Genealogical map of the Parthian empire.
13. Historical map of Egypt.
14. Geographical and statistical map of Greece.
15. Historical map of the Gomerians or Celtes.
16. Historical map of the most considerable kingdoms of Greece
17. Summary of the history of Greece and Troy.
18. Geographical and historical map of the Roman empire.
19. Historical map of the Roman republic, from A. M. 3257 to 3973.
20. Historical map of the Roman empire, from Augustus to Constantine.
21. Historical map of the Roman empire, to Augustulus, 476.
22. Map of the Incursions of the barbarians.
23. Historical map of the empire of Constantinople, from 359 to 1185.
24. Historical map of the empire of Constantinople from 1059 to 1453.
25. Geographical and statistical map of modern Europe.
26. Historical map of the church to the year 1815.
27. Geographical and historical map of the British empire.
28. Historical map of the kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxons.
29. Geographical and statistical map of England and Wales.
30. Historical map of England from 1066 to 1485.
31. Historical map of England from 1485 to 1815.
32. Historical map of the house of Brunswick.
33. Geographical and statistical map of Scotland.
34. Historical map of Scotland from Fergus II. to James VI.
35. Geographical and statistical map of Ireland.
36. Historical map of the Milesian kings of Ireland.
37. Geographical and statistical map of France, divided into governments.
38. Geographical and statistical map of France, divided into departments.
39. Historical map of France from 420 to 752.
40. Historical map of France from 752 to 987.
41. Historical map of France from 987 to 1589.
42. Historical map of France from 1589 to 1815.
43. Geographical and statistical map of Spain and Portugal.
44. Historical map of Spain from 1000 to 1815.
45. Historical map of Portugal from 1092 to 1815.
46. Geographical and statistical map of the German empire.
47. Historical map of the German empire from 800 to 1273.
48. Historical map of the German empire from 1273 to 1
49. and 50. Historical maps of the electoral houses of Ger

51. Geographical, statistical, and historical map of the Netherlands.
52. Geographical and statistical map of Italy.
53. Historical map of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily.
54. Historical map of the house of Savoy from 1000 to 1815.
55. Geographical and statistical map of Poland and Hungary.
56. Historical map of Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary.
57. Geographical and statistical map of Russia.
58. Historical map of Prussia and Russia.
59. Geographical and statistical map of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.
60. Historical map of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.
61. Geographical and statistical map of Turkey in Europe and Asia.
62. Historical map of Turkey and Persia.
63. Geographical, statistical, and historical map of Asia.
64. Geographical, statistical, and historical map of China.
65. Geographical, statistical, and historical map of India.
66. Geographical, statistical, and historical map of Africa.
67. Geographical, statistical, and historical maps of North and South America.
68. Geographical map of the United States.
69. Historical and statistical map of the United States.
70. Geographical and statistical map of the United States.
71. Historical and geographical map of South America.

II.

Historical, Chronological, and Geographical
AMERICAN ATLAS.

Historical, Chronological, Geographical and Statistical
ATLAS
OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA
 AND
THE WEST INDIES,

With all their divisions into States, Kingdoms, &c. on the plan of *LE SAGE*, and intended as a companion to *Lavoisne's Atlas*. In one vol. folio, containing the following maps:—

1. America, historical, geographical, and statistical map.
2. Pantography of American history: exhibiting at one view the relative situation of the various states, &c. of America, &c.

their first settlement to the present time. With a list of eminent characters and the periods at which they lived.

3. North America, historical, geographical, and statistical map.

4. Historical, geographical, and statistical map of Upper and Lower Canada, and the other British Possessions.

5. Geographical map of the United States.

6. Geographical and statistical map of the United States.

7. Historical map of the United States from their settlement to the present time.

8. Charts of the Constitutions of the United States and different States, showing all the provisions relative to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial departments of the government.

9. Chronological map of the United States from their settlement to the Declaration of Independence.

10. Chronological map of the United States from the revolution to the present time.

HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL MAPS OF—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 11. Maine. | 36. Arkansaw Territory. |
| 12. New Hampshire. | 37. Michigan Territory. |
| 13. Massachusetts. | 38. Florida. |
| 14. Rhode Island. | 39. Mexico. |
| 15. Connecticut. | 40. West Indies. |
| 16. Vermont. | 41. Cuba and the Bahama Islands. |
| 17. New York. | 42. Jamaica. |
| 18. New Jersey. | 43. Hispaniola. |
| 19. Pennsylvania. | 44. Porto Rico and the Virgin Isles. |
| 20. Delaware. | 45. Windward Islands. |
| 21. Maryland. | 46. Leeward Islands. |
| 22. District of Columbia. | 47. South America. |
| 23. Virginia. | 48. Republic of Columbia. |
| 24. North Carolina. | 49. Brazil. |
| 25. South Carolina. | 50. Buenos Ayres. |
| 26. Georgia. | 51. Peru. |
| 27. Ohio. | 52. Chili. |
| 28. Kentucky. | 53. Map and description of the most important Rivers in the World. |
| 29. Tennessee. | 54. Map and description of the most important Mountains in the World. |
| 30. Mississippi. | |
| 31. Alabama. | |
| 32. Louisiana. | |
| 33. Indiana. | |
| 34. Illinois. | |
| 35. Missouri. | |

This work has been prepared by a number of gentlemen from the latest and most accurate information that could be obtained. The very liberal patronage bestowed upon the

of Lavoisne induced the publishers to this attempt to reduce to the same system all the information that could be obtained relative to this Continent and the adjacent Islands. Arduous as has been this undertaking, they have been much gratified to find the result has been such as to receive great praise from numerous persons fully competent to judge of it.

The two volumes now form the most complete system of Geography and History that has ever been published, and when it is considered that the whole, (125 maps,) are furnished for Forty-five dollars, (exactly the price of the London edition of Lavoisne's Atlas, containing 67 maps,) they believe it will be admitted that it is the cheapest work that has ever appeared in this country.

From the National Gazette.

We mentioned several months ago that Messrs. Carey & Lea, Booksellers of this city, had in press, An Historical, Chronological and Geographical *American Atlas*, containing maps of North and South America, with all their divisions into States, Kingdoms, &c. *on the plan of Le Sage's Atlas*. This extensive work is now nearly completed, and will be, in a few days, ready for delivery to subscribers. We have examined its contents and typographical execution, and can undertake to say that they are fitted to satisfy the highest expectations as to their excellence, which the prospectus of the publishers may have excited. At twenty dollars, *the subscription price*—this Atlas forms one of the cheapest acquisitions that could be made, whether in reference to the beauty of the sheets and the quantity of the matter, or to its convenience and fulness as a source of information in the geography, history and statistics of the Western hemisphere.

III.

WESTALL'S BIBLE.

A SPLENDID EDITION

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE,

IN ROYAL QUARTO.

Embellished with the following Engravings, executed in the finest style, by CHARLES HEATH and BENJAMIN TANNER, from designs by RICHARD WESTALL, R. A.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Vignette. Frontispiece. | 4. Isaac discovering that he had blessed Jacob in the name of Esau. |
| 2. Hagar and Ishmael. | 5. The mother of Moses. |
| 3. Abraham offering up his son Isaac. | |

- ing her child in the bulrushes.
6. Manoah's sacrifice.
 7. Samson betrayed by Delilah.
 8. Ruth gleaning in the field of Boaz.
 9. Saul and the witch of Endor.
 10. Bathsheba bathing.
 11. The Prophet Abijah and the wife of king Jeroboam.
 12. Elijah raising the Widow's Son.
 13. Elijah on his death bed prophesying the victories of Israel over Syria.
 14. Esther before Ahasuerus.
 15. The peaceable kingdom of the Branch.
 16. Jeremiah foretelling the siege of Jerusalem.
 17. Daniel in the Lion's den.
 18. Jonah cast forth into the sea.
 19. The Vision of the Holy Frontis.
 20. Tobias and the Angel appearing.
 21. Judith and the New Testament.
 22. Vignette of the Angel appearing to the Shepherds.
 23. The Angel of the Lord warning Joseph in a dream, to flee into Egypt.
 24. The Annunciation.
 25. The Adoration of the Shepherds.
 26. Christ reasoning with the Doctors.
 27. Christ raising the Widow's Son.
 28. Christ's Agony.
 29. The Entombing of Christ.
 30. Christ instructing Nicodemus.
 31. Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen.

Price, splendidly bound in morocco, with gilt edges, Th Dollars.

SAME WORK,

Printed on the *Finest Royal Drawing Paper*, in 2 vol Price, splendidly bound in morocco, with gilt edges, Fifty lars.

IV. MAPS of the UNITED STATES, and of all STATES and TERRITORIES of AMERICA, handsomely coloured and put up in covers for the pocket.

1. United States.
2. Maine.
3. New Hampshire.
4. Massachusetts.
5. Rhode Island.
6. Connecticut.
7. Vermont.
8. New York.
9. New Jersey.
10. Pennsylvania.
11. Delaware.
12. Maryland.
13. District of Columbia.
14. Virginia.
15. North Carolina.
16. South Carolina.
17. Georgia.
18. Ohio.
19. Kentucky.
20. Tennessee.
21. Mississippi.
22. Alabama.
23. Louisiana.
24. Indiana.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 25. Illinois. | 35. Porto Rico and the Virgin Isles. |
| 26. Missouri. | 36. Windward Islands. |
| 27. Arkansas Territory. | 37. Leeward Islands. |
| 28. Michigan Territory. | 38. South America. |
| 29. Florida. | 39. Republic of Columbia. |
| 30. Mexico. | 40. Brazil. |
| 31. West Indies. | 41. Buenos Ayres. |
| 32. Cuba and the Bahama Islands. | 42. Peru. |
| 33. Jamaica. | 43. Chili. |
| 34. Hispaniola. | |

V. REDGAUNTLET, by the author of *Waverley*. In 2 vols. 12mo.

VI. NOVELS AND TALES, by the author of *Waverley*, complete in 17 vols. 12mo.

VII. The WITCH of NEW ENGLAND, a Romance.

VIII. ANATOMICAL INVESTIGATIONS, by J. D. GODMAN, M. D. In 8vo. with 10 plates.

IX. NOTES on MEXICO, with Maps, and an appendix of Documents. By a citizen of the United States. In 8vo.

This work, by a gentleman distinguished for his talents, embraces a great variety of information relative to the actual situation of Mexico, and will be found in the highest degree interesting.

X. A SYSTEM of MIDWIFERY, by W. P. DEWEES, M. D. In one large vol. 8vo. with plates. (In the press.)

XI. O'HALLORAN, or the **INSURGENT CHIEF**, a novel, in 2 vols. By the author of "*The Wilderness*," and "*Spectre of the Forest*."

XII. LONG'S SECOND EXPEDITION—Narrative of an EXPEDITION to the SOURCE of the ST. PETER, LAKE WINNIPECK, LAKE of the WOODS, &c. performed in the year 1823; by order of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War; under the direction of STEPHEN H. LONG, Major of the United States' Engineers. Compiled from the Notes of Major LONG, Messrs. SAY, KEATING, COLHOUN, and other gentlemen of the party, by WILLIAM H. KEATING, A. M. &c. &c. Professor of Mineralogy and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, and Geologist and Historiographer to the Expedition. In 2 vols. 8vo with Plates. (In the press.)

XIII. COOKE on NERVOUS DISEASES. In 2 vol 8vo. (In the press.)

"No medical writer of the present day is more distinguish-

than the author of the work before us, by patient investigation and recondite research—and we welcome most cordially, every thing which comes from his pen, as a rich contribution to the stock of useful knowledge.”—*Philadelphia Medical Journal*.

XIV. **THE SEATS and CAUSES of DISEASES INVESTIGATED by ANATOMY**, by JOHN BAPTIST MORGAGNI. Abridged and elucidated with copious notes by WILLIAM COOKE. In 2 vols. Price 6 dollars, bound.

XV. **CONVERSATIONS on CHEMISTRY**, new edition, with Notes, by W. H. KEATING.

XVI. **MEMOIRS of RICHARD HENRY LEE of VIRGINIA**, by his grandson, RICHARD HENRY LEE, Esq. In 2 vols. 8vo. with a Portrait. (In the press.)

This work will embrace an extensive body of correspondence with all the distinguished men of the Revolution. Also, a copy of the original Draft of the Declaration of Independence, by Mr. Jefferson.

XVII. **COMPENDIUM FLORÆ PHILADELPHICÆ**; containing a Description of the Indigenous and Naturalized Plants found within a circuit of ten miles round Philadelphia. By W. P. C. BARTON, M. D. author of the Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States. In 2 vols. royal 12mo. Price three dollars in boards.

This work has been written entirely in English, the more easily to assist the tyro, and with a hope too, that it would be more likely to invite the attention of those to the study of botany, who might not be willing to encounter the laborious task of reading descriptions of plants in Latin technical phraseology, always constrained, and never alluring, either from its elegance or purity.

XVIII. **A VIEW of the CULTIVATION of FRUIT TREES**, and the management of ORCHARDS and CIDER. With accurate descriptions of the most estimable varieties of native and foreign garden and orchard fruits, cultivated in the middle States of America. Illustrated by engravings of TWO HUNDRED kinds of fruits of the natural size, and intended to explain some of the errors which exist relative to their origin, proper names and characters, to identify them by correct descriptions of their properties, and accurate delineations of the size and formation of the several varieties, and to exhibit a system of practice adapted to our climate, in the successive stages of a nursery, orchard, and cider establishment. By WILLIAM COXE, Esq. of Burlington, New Jersey. In 8vo. Price 3 dollars 25 cents, bound.

XIX. ESSAYS on PHRENOLOGY, or an Inquiry into the Principles and Utility of the System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, and into the objections made against it. By **GEORGE COMBE**.

Res non verba quæso.

With notes and additions comprehending memoirs on the Anatomy of the Brain, and on Insanity. With plates. In 8vo.

XX. BODY and SOUL, consisting of a series of **LIVELY** and **PATHETIC STORIES**, calculated to excite the Attention and Interest of the Religious World. From the third London edition, with Additions, in 2 vols. 12mo.

"This publication is undertaken as a Corrective of Fanaticism. Its Author is well grounded in the controversies of the day, and his views of them are eminently correct. His Doctrine is that of the Church of England, and his manner such as those who argue not to gain victory, but to produce conviction, would do well to adopt."

British Critic for July 1822, and August 1823.

"Body and Soul is a production of considerable merit, and seems written with pure and christian intentions. It is of that kind which mixes interest with instruction, and amusement with useful and solid knowledge."—*Lit. Gazette*.

XXI. BARTON'S MEDICAL BOTANY.

VEGETABLE MATERIA MEDICA of the **UNITED STATES**: or, Medical Botany. Containing a Botanical, General, and Medical History of Medicinal Plants, indigenous to the United States, illustrated by fifty coloured engravings, made after drawings from nature, by the author. By **W. P. C. BARTON**, M. D. Hospital Surgeon in the Navy of the United States, and Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania. In 2 vols. 4to. Price \$ 27.

The object of this work is to present the public with faithful representations of the many important medical plants of our country, most of which are as yet known only by name, to our Physicians. The engravings are executed in the best style, after the author's drawings, in which the greatest accuracy is studied. The plates are coloured under his direction; and are true imitations of nature. The letter-press contains a systematic or botanical description of the plant, a general description, and a history of such medical properties as are worth describing. The economical uses of the plants are also particularly mentioned.

XXII. PERCY MALLORY, by the Author of Pen Owe
In 2 vols. 12mo.

LIAM COWPER, Esq. with several of his most intimate friends, now first published. In 8vo. Price 2 dollars in boards.

XXIV. DUKE CHRISTIAN of LUNEBURG, by Miss Porter, Author of the *Scottish Chiefs*. In 2 vols. Price 2 dollars in boards.

XXV. The DEFORMED TRANSFORMED, a Drama, by LORD BYRON. 18mo. Price 50 cents.

XXVI. NARRATIVE of a JOURNEY to the SHORES of the POLAR SEA, in the years 1819, 20, 21, and 22, by JOHN FRANKLIN, Captain R. N. F. R. S. Illustrated by a frontispiece and map. In 8vo. Price 2 dollars and a half in boards.

XXVII. The SPAE WIFE, by the Author of *Annals of the Parish*, Ringan Gilhaize, &c. In 2 vols.

XXVIII. ESSAYS on VARIOUS SUBJECTS connected with MIDWIFERY, by W. P. DEWEES, M. D. Member of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia Medical Society, Academy of Medicine, &c.

"The writings of Dr. Dewees will carry conviction to the mind of every reader, that he is perfectly master of every subject he attempts to discuss. His papers on Puerperal Convulsions, Extra-uterine Conception, on the Rupture and Retroversion of the Uterus, and Uterine Hemorrhage, constitute an invaluable series, which we hope to see yet further extended."—*Journal of Foreign Medicine*.

"Essays on Midwifery have been just published by Dr. Dewees. We shall very soon review this. But in the mean time, we cannot forbear strongly recommending it to the medical public, as a most valuable production on the various and important subjects of which it treats."—*Philadelphia Medical Journal*.

XXIX. A SHORT TREATISE on OPERATIVE SURGERY, describing the Principal operations as they are practised in England and France; designed for the use of Students in operating on the Dead Body By CHARLES AVERILL, Surgeon, Cheltenham, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. With additions by JOHN BELL, M. D.

"I have perused with pleasure a small treatise on Operative Surgery by Averill, which appears to me well calculated for Students.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania
Oct. 9, 1823.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have examined *Averill's Treatise on Operative Surgery* at your request, and am happy to find that it is exceedingly well suited for the use of Students of Medicine. They will doubtless be glad to obtain a work which combines the advantage of a concise and perspicuous style with the additional recommendation of cheapness. JOHN D. GODMAN.

H. C. CAREY & I. LEA."

XXX. The ELEMENTS of THERAPEUTICS and MATERIA MEDICA; to which are prefixed two Discourses on the History and Improvement of the Materia Medica, originally delivered as Introductory Lectures by N. CHAPMAN, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic and Clinical Practice in the University of Pennsylvania. Third edition, revised and much improved. In 2 vols. 8vo.

XXXI. COXE'S AMERICAN DISPENSATORY, fifth edition, greatly improved. In 8vo.

XXXII. OBSERVATIONS on those DISEASES of FEMALES which are Attended by Discharges, illustrated by copperplates of the diseases. By CHARLES MANSFIELD CLARKE, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

"The wide experience, the known talents, and the unquestionable accuracy of Mr Clarke, stamp a great value upon any work emanating from such a source; and we are happy in having the opportunity of selecting a part of our literary freight, this quarter, from a granary of such rich and precious materials."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review*.

XXXIII. An ACCOUNT of the VARIOLOID EPIDEMIC, which has lately prevailed in Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland; with observations on the identity of Chicken Pox with Modified Small Pox. By JOHN THOMPSON, F. R. S. E. In 8vo.

XXXIV. The YOUNG SEA OFFICER'S SHEET ANCHOR, or A KEY to the LEADING of RIGGING and to PRACTICAL SEAMANSHIP. By D'ARCY LEVER, Esq. With an Appendix, containing several figures illustrative of novelties and improvements in Rigging, &c. In one volume quarto, illustrated by 115 Engravings. Price 13 dollars bound.

"The nautical Work, called 'Lever's Sheet Anchor,' which it is the intention of Messrs. Carey & Sons, of Philadelphia to publish, I consider as a valuable work for seamen, and as

12 *Valuable Works lately published, &c.*

ingly recommend it to the Young Officers of the United States' Navy.

Boston, 29th August, 1821.

W. BAINBRIDGE."

XXXV. PHILADELPHIA JOURNAL of MEDICAL and PHYSICAL SCIENCES, edited by N. CHAPMAN. In 8 vols. 8vo. Price 24 dollars bound. Continued quarterly.

XXXVI. HOOPER'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY. New edition.

XXXVII. A SELECTION from WALKER'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are brought directly into view; with original notes designating those which are acknowledged to be exceptions. By LEMUEL WHITE, Professor of Elocution. In 24mo. Price 75 cents, gilt.

XXXVIII. HISTORY of the UNITED STATES, by DAVID RAMSAY, continued to the treaty of Ghent. In 3 vols. 8vo. Price 10 dollars.

XXXIX. ACCOUNT of an EXPEDITION from PITTSBURG to the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, performed in the years 1819-20, by order of the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War, under the command of Major S. H. LONG, of the United States' Topographical Engineers. Compiled from the Notes of Major LONG, Mr. T. SAY, and other gentlemen of the party, by EDWIN JAMES, Botanist and Geologist to the Expedition. In two vols. octavo, with a quarto volume containing Maps and Plates.

XL. A FLORA of NORTH AMERICA, illustrated by above 100 COLOURED FIGURES, drawn from nature. By W. P. C. BARTON, M. D. U. S. N. Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania. In 3 vols. 4to.

XLI. ST. RONAN'S WELL, by the Author of Waverley, in 2 vols.

XLII. VIEW of the STATE of EUROPE during the MIDDLE AGES, by HENRY HALLAM, Esq. In 2 vols. 8vo.

XLIII. SERMONS preached in the TRON CHURCH, GLASGOW, by the Rev. THOMAS CHALMERS, D. D. In 12mo.

XLIV. SHAKSPEARE, new edition. In 8 vols. 24mo. with fine plates.

XLV. COLLECTION of LIVING PLAYS, in 20 vols. 24mo. Seven volumes are published. The remaining vols. are in the press, and will appear in the course of the year.

H. C. CAREY & I. LEA

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED EDITIONS OF THE MOST VALUABLE WORKS,

In Plain and Elegant Bindings, among which are—

Boydell's Shakspeare, folio, illustrated by one hundred splendid plates,

Picturesque Tour of the Seine from Paris to the Sea, illustrated by twenty-four coloured engravings,

A History of Madeira, with a series of twenty-seven coloured engravings, illustrative of Costume, Manners and Occupations of the Inhabitants of the Island,

Illustrations of Japan; consisting of private memoirs and Anecdotes, &c. By M. Titsingh, with coloured plates,

Percy Anecdotes, 40 Nos. plates,

The Microcosm of London, or London in Miniature, with coloured plates,

World in Miniature, 30 vols. containing 400 coloured plates.

Blair's Chronology of the World, folio,

Westall's Bible, 3 vols. 4to.

The Dance of Life, by the author of Dr. Syntax, twenty-six coloured plates,

Scott's Poetical Works, 12 vols.

Inchbald's British Theatre,

Thompson's Splendid Atlas,

Encyclopædia Britannica, new edit. Russia backs,

Campbell's British Poets,

Aikin's British Poets,

Hume's History of England,

Monstrelet's Chronicles, 12 vols. 8vo.

Byron's works, 4 vols. 8vo.

Baker's Livy, 6 vols. 8vo.

Windham's Speeches, 3 vols. 8vo.

Otway's Works, 2 vols. 8vo.

Aikin's Reign of George III. 2 vols. 8vo.

Crabbe's Tales of the Hall, 2 vols. 8vo.

Philips's Inland Navigation, 1 vol. 8vo.

Beloe's Herodotus, 4 vols. 8vo.

Goldsmith's History of Rome, 4 vols. 8vo.

Baretti's Italian and English Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo.

Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, 2 vols. 8vo.

- Montaigne's Essays, 3 vols. 8vo.
 Murphy's Tacitus, 8 vols. 8vo.
 Cowper's Homer, 4 vols. 8vo.
 Godwin's Life of Chaucer, 4 vols. 8vo.
 Milton's Works, 7 vols. 8vo.
 Dougall's Modern Preceptor, 2 vols. 8vo.
 Moore's Italy, 2 vols. 8vo.
 Moore's France, 2 vols. 8vo.
 Travels of Anacharsis, 6 vols. 8vo.
 Fick's English and German Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo
 Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, 14 vols. 8vo.
 Ingram's Flowers of Wye, 1 vol. 8vo.
 Cicero's Letters, 3 vols. 8vo.
 Suicide, a Poem, 1 vol. 8vo.
 Memoirs of Reynolds, 1 vol. 8vo.
 Cook's Church of England, 3 vols. 8vo.
 Childe Alarique, 1 vol. 8vo.
 Mawe's Travels, 1 vol. 8vo.
 Kames's Elements, 2 vols. 8vo.
 Shaw's Nature Displayed, 6 vols. with plates,
 Memorials of Columbus,
 Grattan's Miscellaneous Works,
 Life of Ali Pacha,
 Cruise's Residence in New Zealand,
 Steven's Essays on Average,
 Thomson's Lectures on Botany,
 Letters from the Caucasus and Georgia,
 Prior's Life of Burke,
 Smollet's Works, complete,
 Playfair's Works, 4 vols. 8vo.
 Murray's History of European Languages, 2 vols. 8vo.
 Parga and the Ionian Isles,
 Kotzebue's Voyages, 3 vols. 8vo.
 Jennings' Family Cyclopædia, 2 vols. 8vo.
 Imison's Elements of Science and Arts,
 Edinburgh Gazetteer, 12 vols. 8vo.
 Asiatic Researches, 9 vols. 8vo.
 Ayscough's Index to Shakspeare,
 Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature,
 Pope's Works, 8 vols.
 The Guardian, 3 vols.
 Knox's Essays, 3 vols.
 The Connoisseur, 3 vols.
 Gil Blas, Elegant plates, 4 vols.
 Don Quixote, do.
 Gay's Fables, do.
 The Shipwreck, do.

Goldsmith's Poems, Elegant plates.

Minstrel, do.

Rasselas, do.

Chapone's Letters, do.

Father's Legacy, do.

Elizabeth, do.

Vicar of Wakefield, do.

Hervey's Meditations, do.

Young's Night Thoughts, do.

Pilgrims Progress, do.

Tales of the Genii, do.

Watts on the Mind, do.

Novels and Tales by the Author of Waverley, do.

Beauties of Shakspeare,

Bacon's Essays,

Burns's Letters,

Burns's Works, 4 vols.

Akensides' Poems,

Virgil, Cæsar, Horace,

Lucretius, Ovid, Claudian,

Florus and Patereulus, Lucan,

Juvenal, Persius, and Sulpicius,

Valerius, Martial,

Sallust, Justin,

Cornelius Nepos, and Livy,

The Rambler, 3 vols.

Mickle's Lusiad, 3 vols.

Madame Deffand's Letters, 4 vols.

Hall's Songs,

Beauties of Beattie.

Adventures of Hunchback, folio, with fine plates, by Smirke,

Practical Morality—Robinson Crusoe,

Shakspeare, 2 vols. 8vo.—Watts on the Mind,

Robertson's Works—Guthrie's Cicero,

Prince Arthur—Zimmerman on Solitude,

Dictionary of Engravers, 2vs. 4to. plates,

Four Plates of Hunting, coloured,

Illustrations of the Loves of the Angels,

Sentimental Travels in France, 18 coloured plates,

Dibdin's London Theatre, 26 vols. calf, numerous plates,

Chinese and Oriental Tales,

Alexander's Beatitudes—British Drama,

Aiken's British Poets—Arabian Nights,

Aikin's Reign of George III.

Walker's Sermons—Kames's Sketches of Man,

Kames's Gentleman Farmer—Fitzborne's Letters,

Homer's Odyssey—Theodosius and Constantia,

Sterne's Journey—Wilkie's Memoirs of Queen Caroline.

} Regent's Edition.

H. C. CAREY & I. LEA**HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND****A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONARY, &c.****OF THE BEST QUALITY,***Among which are the following articles—*

Rogers's superior Penknives, do. Sportman's knives, do. patent Pen Nibbers, Mathematical Instruments, Ivory Tablets, do. Letter Stamps, Walkden's black Ink Powder, do. Red do. do. Fine pocket Inks with pens, Chessmen and Boards, Morocco paper assorted, Velvet colours in bottles, Embossed Letter paper, Bristol Boards assorted, Ladies Desks, Gentlemen's do. Regent's do. mahogany and rosewood, with and without dressing cases, Pocket Compasses, Port Crayons, Crayons assorted Pounce Boxes, Files and Laces, Backgammon Boards, Dice, Ivory and bone folders, Brookman and Langdon's pencils, Cunningham's do. Tissue paper, Rice paper, Newman's Colours, Ackerman's do. sealing wax of superior quality, pocket books, Morocco Wallets, Card Cases, Bath paper, hot pressed gilt edged do. Dissected Maps, Battledores, card boxes, Inks and sands for desks, inkstand dishes, Segar cases, Ivory for miniatures, Pearl counters, Brushes for Velvet painting, Elegant silver pencil cases with various instruments, Wafer Stamps, Wafers assorted, Sand boxes and sand, Gold paper burnished and plain, Damascus razors from Pradier's manufactory, superior black Ink, Gunter's Scales, Clarified quills, Dutched do. Opaqued do. superior quality, Bank Checks, Demy Drawing paper, Medium do. do. Royal do. do. Double Elephant do. do. Antiquarian do. do. Map of the United States, do. Pennsylvania, Do. World, Do. the four Quarters, Portable Maps, put up in a very neat manner, of each state, Custom House Blanks, Bills of Exchange, Notes of hand, Copy slips—various kinds, Blotting paper, Cartridge do. Marble do. Coloured do. Globes assorted, Visiting cards, Blank do. Playing do. assorted, Wellington Travelling cases, Dividers, Durable Ink, Indian Rubber, blank lines for writing, Earthen Pallets, Red Tape, superior India Ink, Artists' Pencils and Brushes of every description.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS
PUBLISHED BY H. C. CAREY & I. LEA,
AND FOR SALE BY THEIR AGENT
PHILIP H. NICKLIN, LAW BOOKSELLER,
No. 175, Chesnut street,
PHILADELPHIA.

**SERGEANT and LOWBER'S ENGLISH COMMON
LAW REPORTS CONDENSED.** 6 vols. published, containing—

Taunton's Reports, C. P. vols. 5, 6, and 7.
Starkie's Reports, N. P. vol. 1.
Broderip and Bingham, C. P. 3 vols.
Barnewall and Alderson, K. B. vols. 3, 4, and 5.
Gow's Reports, N. P. vol. 1.
Bingham's Reports, C. P. vol. 1.
Barnewall and Cresswell, K. B. vol. 1.

Vols. 3 and 4 in press, and will contain—

Taunton's Reports, vol. 8.
Marshall's Reports, C. P. 2 vols.
Moore's Reports, C. P. 3 vols.
Starkie's Reports, N. P. vol. 2.
Holt's Reports, N. P.

Price to subscribers, 5 dollars per vol. in numbers, or 6 dollars per vol. handsomely bound in calf.

A DIGESTED INDEX to the REPORTED DECISIONS of the SEVERAL COURTS of LAW in the UNITED STATES. Vol. 3. By **THOMAS I. WHARTON, Esq.** Containing the following Reports, viz.

Maryland—Harris & McHenry, 4 vols; Harris & Johnson, vol. 1.

Virginia—Munford, vol. 6; Gilmer, 1 vol.; Randolph, vol. 1.

North Carolina—Martin; Haywood, 2 vols.; Taylor, 2 vols.; Cameron & Norwood; Law Repository; Murphy, 2 vols.; Ruffin; Hawkes.

South Carolina—Bay, 2 vols.; Bee; Desaussure, 4 vols.; Constitutional Reports, 4 vols.; Nott & M'Cord, 2 vols.; M'Cord, 2 vols.

Kentucky—Printed Decisions; Hardin; Bibb, 4 vols.; Marshall, 2 vols. Littell, 3 vols.

Tennessee—Overton, 2 vols. Cooke; Haywood, 3 vols.

This volume, and the 4th now in press, are intended as a continuation of a work published a few years since, by John Anthon, Esq. of New York, and Thomas Day, Esq. of Connecticut—The fourth will contain the whole of *Maine* and *New*

Valuable Law Books, &c.

Hampshire, and Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, from the period of Messrs. Anthon Day's work, which, with the addition of Mr. Munford's In to the *Virginia Reports*, and Mr. Wharton's Digest of *Pennsylvania Cases*, will form a complete and compendious system of the adjudged Law in those States, the Reports of whose tribunals have been published.

Until the publication of the 4th vol. subscriptions will be received for vols. 3 and 4 at \$6 per vol. and for vols. 1 and 2 at \$4 per vol. bound in calf. The price to non-subscribers will be \$30 for the set.

VESEY, JR. and VESEY and BEAMES' CHANCE REPORTS, 22 vols, royal 8vo. viz.

I. REPORTS OF CASES, argued and determined in High Court of Chancery, in the time of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, Erskine, and Eldon, from 1789 to 1812-13. By Francis Vesey, jr. Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law. In 22 vols. From the third London edition, with References to American Decisions, by Edward D. Ingraham, Esq.

II. REPORTS OF CASES, argued and determined in High Court of Chancery, in the time of Lord Chancellor Eldon, from 1812-13 to 1814. By Francis Vesey and J. Beames, Esqrs. of Lincoln's Inn, Barristers at Law. In 2 vols. From the second London edition. With References to American Decisions, by Edward D. Ingraham, Esq.

III. INDEX to the CHANCERY REPORTS, in 1 vol.

Price \$5 50 per vol. sheep—\$6 25 calf. *To accommodate those gentlemen who have purchased the volumes formerly published in this country, the publishers have printed an extra number of the other volumes, which they will supply to complete the sets.*

SALKELD'S REPORTS, with large additions of notes and references to modern authorities, by WILLIAM DAVENPORT, Esq. In 3 vols. royal 8vo. Price 18 dollars.

Together with a very large and general assortment of English and American Law Books. Catalogues to be sent at the Store. Liberal discounts made to gentlemen of Bar and Law Libraries.

Preparing for the press—

A TREATISE on the LAW of CORPORATIONS, by THOMAS I. WHARTON, Esq. in one vol. royal 8vo.

A new edition of **CHITTY'S PLEADINGS**, from the last London edition, with further additions, 3 vols.



